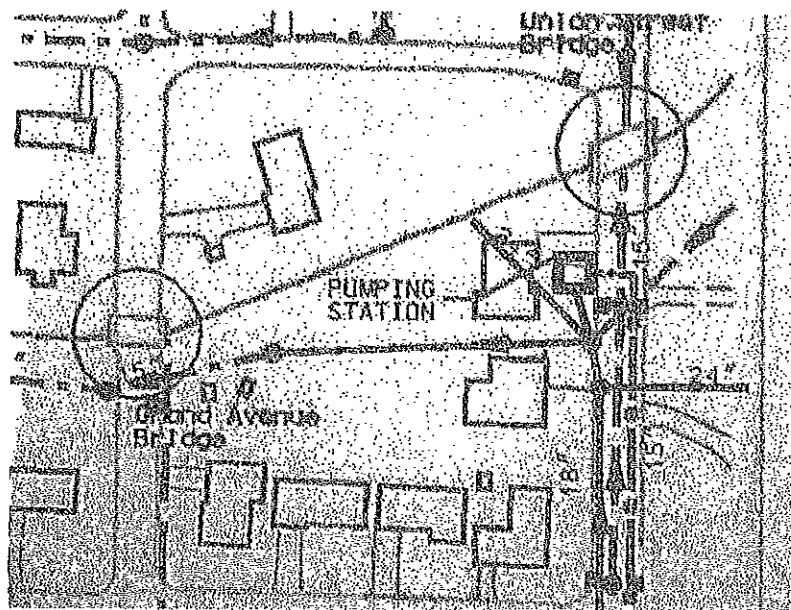


COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN



CITY OF LINCOLN WASTEWATER TREATMENT LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

Revised in 2008

COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW OPERATIONAL AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

**City of Lincoln
Wastewater Treatment
Lincoln, Illinois**

INTRODUCTION

On June 5, 1997, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) accepted the City of Lincoln's (City) Combined Sewer Overflow Operational and Maintenance Plan (CSO O & M Plan) for its publicly owned wastewater system.

Included within the City's most recent NPDES Permit is a special condition requiring the CSO O & M Plan be reviewed and revised as necessary. A public information meeting, concerning the Plan, must be held before May 1, 2008 and revisions must be submitted to the IEPA before August 1, 2008.

This CSO O & M Plan is intended to supersede the original plan accepted in 1997. This plan reflects the requirements necessary to complete the CSO Operational Plan Checklist and Certification.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The City of Lincoln's population has grown from 1,679, in 1860 to the current 15,369. The sewer system was developed in the late 1800's. Currently, the City's sewer system is made up of approximately 100 miles of collection system mains, 11 lift stations, 2 CSOs, excess flow treatment, and the wastewater treatment facility.

A. Collection System Mains

The collection system contains storm water, sanitary and combined sewer mains. Approximately 33 miles are storm water mains, 33 miles are sanitary mains, and 33 miles are combined sewer mains.

The sewer mains range in size from 8-inches to 96-inches. The construction of the mains consist of clay, concrete, plastic, brick, and rock. The system contains approximately 34 % of sewer

mains that are smaller than 12-inches in diameter, 45 % that are 12-inch to 24-inch, 9 % are 27-inch to 36-inch, 4 % are 42-inch to 48-inch, 3 % are 54-inch to 60-inch, and approximately 5% of the sewer main is between 60-inch and 96-inches in diameter.

B. Lift Stations

The City's sewerage system contains 11 lift stations of various styles and capacities. Each station is inspected by an Operator every other day. Maintenance on the equipment is performed per the manufacturer's specifications and each wet well is cleaned twice each year.

Pulaski Street Lift Station

The Pulaski Street Lift Station is dry well/wet well station that contains two; 30 horsepower, Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pumps. Both pumps were replaced in 2005 and have a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute each.

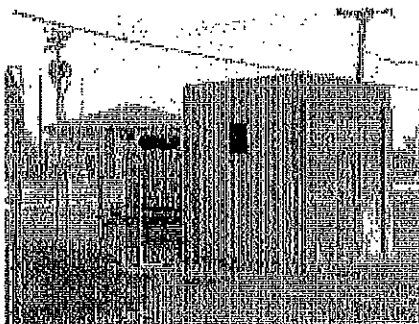
The pumps are controlled by a float switch system. The float system consists of four floats set at different levels within the wet well. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically after each cycle.

The upper most float is used as a high water alarm. The alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. Permanent standby power is located on site as well as a bypass pumping vault.

The Pulaski Street Lift Station pumps into two separate force mains. The force mains discharge into the collection system in two different locations. Therefore, if one force main is taken out of service, the station can function through the remaining force main.

Mayfair Lift Station

The Mayfair Lift Station is a wet well/dry well type station that contains two; 15 horsepower, submersible, Fairbanks-Morse pumps. The pumps have the capacity of pumping 380 gallons per minute each.



The pumps are controlled by a float switch system. The float system consists of four floats set at different levels within the wet well. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically after each cycle.

The upper most float is used as a high water alarm. The alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a

closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. Permanent standby power is located on site.

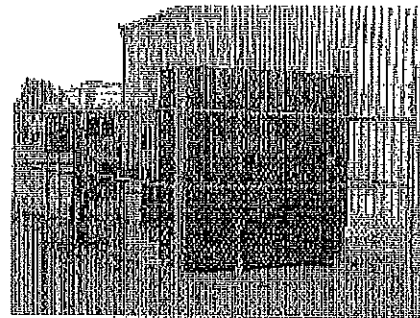
The Lift Station pumps into two separate force mains. The force mains discharge into the collection system in two different locations. Therefore, if one force main is taken out of service, the station can function through the remaining force main.

Lincolnwood Lift Station

Lincolnwood Lift Station was replaced in 2006. The station is a submersible station containing two; 20 horsepower, submersible, Flygt pumps. The pumps have the capacity of pumping 260 gallons per minute each.

The pumps are controlled by a level transducer with a back-up float system. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically with each cycle.

The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. Permanent standby power is located on site as well as a bypass pumping vault.



Union Street Lift Station

The Union Street Lift Station is a submersible station containing two; 25 horsepower, Fairbanks-Morse, submersible pumps. Both pumps were replaced in 2005 and are capable of 825 gallons per minute each.

The pumps are controlled by a float switch system. The float system consists of three floats set at different levels within the wet well. The lead/lag pump is alternated manually during Operator inspections.

The upper most float, controlling the lag pump, is also used as the high water alarm. The alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with the ability to accept power from a portable generator.

The Union Street Station is the site of one of Lincoln's two CSOs. Information concerning the CSO is contained later in the O & M Plan.

Palmer Street Lift Station

The Palmer Street Lift Station is a dry well/wet style lift station that contains two; Gorman-Rupp, two speed, self-priming pumps. Each pump is rated at 2,100 gallons per minute on high speed and 1,250 gallons per minute on low speed.

A bubbler system transfers the level of the wet well into the PLC. The level of the wet well then dictates the speed of each pump. If the lead pump cannot keep up with the incoming flow it will automatically switch to high speed and the lag pump comes on at low speed until the wet well level returns to normal. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically after each cycle.

The Palmer Street Lift Station pumps into two separate force mains. The force mains discharge into the collection system in two different locations. Therefore, if one force main is taken out of service, the station can function through the remaining force main.

The high level alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with emergency power on site.

This site also contains a permitted emergency bypass. If the lift station cannot keep up with the incoming flow and the wet well and collection system reach damaging levels, a 6-inch submersible pump can be started manually. The emergency pump will pump from the station's wet well directly into Brainard's Branch.

Singleton Lift Station

The Singleton Lift Station is a Smith and Loveless Du-o-ject pneumatic ejector station. The station is capable of discharging 150 gallons per minute by using compressed air from two 5 horsepower compressors.

The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with ability to accept power from a portable generator.

Jefferson Street Lift Station

The Jefferson Street Lift Station is a Smith and Loveless Du-o-ject pneumatic ejector station. The station is capable of discharging 150 gallons per minute by using compressed air from two 7.5 horsepower compressors.

The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with the ability to accept power from a portable generator.

Kmart Lift Station

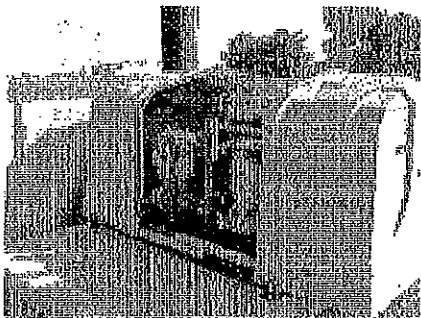
The Kmart Lift Station was replaced in 2004. The new station is a Smith & Loveless, Formula X, wet well mounted station. The station's pumps are two; 15 horsepower, centrifugal pumps, capable 250 gallons per minute each.

The pumps are controlled by a level transducer with a back-up float system. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically with each cycle.

The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with the ability to accept power from a portable generator as well as bypass pumping capability.

Zion Lift Station

The Zion Lift Station was replaced in 2006. The new station is also a Smith & Loveless, Formula X, wet well mounted station. The station's pumps are two; 7.5 horsepower, centrifugal pumps, capable 150 gallons per minute each.



The pumps are controlled by a level transducer with a back-up float system. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically with each cycle.

The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with the ability to accept power from a portable generator as well as a bypass pumping vault.

Burwell Lift Station

The Burwell Lift Station is a submersible station containing two; 20 horsepower, Flygt, submersible pumps. Both pumps are capable of 600 gallons per minute each.

The wet well level is transferred to the pump controls by a bubbler system. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically after each pump cycle.

The station's alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with a standby generator.

Southplant Lift Station

The Southplant Lift Station is a dry well/wet well style of station that consists of two; 20 horsepower, submersible pumps that are capable of 800 gallons per minute each.

The pumps are controlled by a float switch system. The float system consists of four floats set at different levels within the wet well. The lead/lag pump is alternated automatically after each cycle.

The highest float is the alarm float. The high water alarm is sent to the wastewater treatment facility, via a closed circuit telephone line, where an automatic dialer will alert the personnel. The station is also equipped with the ability to accept power from a portable generator.

This site also contains a permitted emergency bypass. If the lift station cannot keep up with the incoming flow and the system backs up above the high water level, the flow will spill over a weir in a manhole, outside of the wet well, and flow directly into the Salt Creek.

C. Combined Sewer Overflows

The City of Lincoln's sewerage system contains 2 CSO discharges, one at the Union Street Lift Station and the other at the Wastewater Treatment Facility (Attachment A). The City's NPDES Permit requires discharges from both CSOs to be monitored and reported. Discharge Monitoring Reports are completed monthly for each CSO.

Union Street CSO

Just prior to the Union Street Lift Station is a CSO diversion structure (Attachment B). If the lift station cannot keep up with the flow, the flow will back up in the diversion structure. When the flow backs up higher than 6 feet above the combined sewer's invert, it will flow out the 24-inch CSO directly into Brainerd's Branch. The high water alarm float at the lift station has been set at the same elevation as the invert of the CSO pipe in the diversion structure.

The theoretical sewer capacity directly up stream of the Union Street diversion structure is 6.1 MGD. The normal dry weather flow from this area is calculated to be .470 MGD. The estimated population that is tributary to this CSO is 673 (Attachment C). The land use within this area is residential and general retail. The area's projected growth is limited.

There are no categorical users tributary to the Union Street CSO.

Rubicon Diversion Dam

The CSO at the Wastewater Treatment Facility is called the Rubicon Diversion Dam. The dam is an adjustable weir that is placed after the intake points for both the treatment facility and the excess flow facility. The Rubicon Diversion Dam will back up the flow within the Rubicon in order to maximize the collection system for storage. If the flow continues to back up within the collection system, it will spill over the top of the dam's weir, creating a CSO. Just feet after flowing over the dam the CSO will meet the discharge from the excess flow facility. They will flow together for approximately one mile before reaching the Salt Creek.

The theoretical sewer capacity ahead of the Rubicon Diversion Dam and the wastewater treatment facility is 330 MGD. Due to the fact that that this theoretical amount must flow into and by the treatment facility, the amount should be reduced by the 10.2 MGD that will be treated by the treatment facility and the 33.5 MGD that will be sent to excess flow for treatment. Therefore, the theoretical sewer capacity directly ahead of the Rubicon Diversion Dam is 286.3 MGD.

The population that is tributary to this CSO is 15,369. The average daily flow into the treatment facility was 3.6 MGD from May 2006 through April 2007. The projected population for this area is 16,900 by 2022. The land use within this area is residential, general retail, service retail, and light and heavy industrial.

The categorical users within this area are Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital, Weyerhaeuser, Precision Products, Lincoln and Logan Correctional Centers, Eaton Corporation, and Saint Gobain Containers.

D. Excess Flow Treatment

When the treatment facility receives flows that are in excess of the facility's capacity, the flow is pumped into excess flow clarifier, where it will receive primary treatment. It then flows by gravity into the excess flow chlorine contact tank, where it will be disinfected. The discharge for the excess flow is just past the Rubicon Diversion Dam, which must flow approximately one mile before reaching the Salt Creek.

E. Wastewater Treatment Facility

Dry weather flows are first treated by screening and grit removal. The flow is then pumped either to primary clarifiers or the aeration tanks. The mixed liquor then flows into the secondary clarifiers. The clarifier effluent is chlorinated and piped for approximately one mile

before reaching the receiving stream. The facility's sludge is treated with two aerobic digesters and then dewatered by either a belt press or drying beds. The sludge is then land applied.

2. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER CSO COLLECTION ENTITIES

The City of Lincoln has only two CSOs with its system and no other municipalities, collection systems, or satellite systems are tributary to the City's system.

3. OUTSTANDING ORDERS FROM THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

The Illinois Pollution Control Board has not issued any orders related to the City's two CSOs.

4. OUTFALLS TO SENSITIVE AREAS

Both the Union Street CSO and the Rubicon Diversion Dam discharge to natural water ways. The stream segments do not contain sensitive areas such as bathing beaches, recreations areas, or habitats for sensitive or endangered species.

5. EFFORTS TAKEN TOWARD MINIMIZING THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM THE CSO.

The City's pollution prevention efforts consist of dedicated street sweeping and leaf removal, anti-littering ordinances, established solid waste pick-ups, distribution of public trash receptacles, drop-off type recycling containers as well as curb side pick-up, established programs for hazardous waste collection, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.



In an effort to minimize pollutants and CSO discharges, the City performed a sewer separation project in 1999. The project included the addition of approximately 4.5 miles of storm sewer. The new storm sewer allowed the City to make approximately 1.7 miles of combined sewer into strictly sanitary sewer. The entire project allowed a tributary area of approximately 160 acres to become separated.

The City's leaf removal program begins the first week in October and continues through mid December, weather permitting. The City picks up leaves from curb side as well as physically removing them from the streets with sweepers and loaders.

6. EFFORT TAKEN TOWARD MAXIMIZING STORAGE OF POLLUTANTS IN THE COLLECTION SYSTEM.

The City's efforts toward maximizing storage of pollutants in the collection system has been to set the only stop plank and the Rubicon Diversion Dam at as high a level as possible before basement backups occur.

The only stop plank that is in the system is placed just upstream of the wastewater treatment facility. When the flow backs up to a point of surcharging the stop plank, it spills over and flows down a concrete channel into the wastewater treatment facility. This concrete channel directs the flow into the facility's dry weather intake, the excess flow intake, or to the Rubicon Diversion Dam.

The Rubicon Diversion Dam forces the flow to back up within the concrete channel. When the channel is at capacity, the flow will spill over the Dam creating a CSO.

7. POLLUTION PREVENTION ASPECTS OF THIS OPERATIONAL PLAN

Included by reference to this O & M Plan is the Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP). The PPP's is being developed in conjunction with this O & M Plan and the content can be summarized to include the following pollution prevention measures:

- Dedicated street sweeping.
- Passage of an anti-littering ordinance to prevent littering.
- Established solid waste pick ups.
- Distribution and use of trash receptacles.
- Placement of drop-off type recycling containers as well as curb-side pick up recycling.
- Established fertilizer, herbicide, pesticide, and de-icing programs.
- Established hazardous waste collection programs.

8. EFFORTS MADE TO MONITOR CSO IMPACTS AND EFFICIENCY OF CSO CONTROLS

The Rubicon Diversion Dam is inspected daily and the Union Street CSO is inspected every other day. When a CSO event occurs, the event is logged and sampling is performed according to the City's NPDES permit.

9. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

The City's most recently issued NPDES Permit contains a special condition for the development of a Public Notification Program. The program must be implemented by May 1, 2008.

10. LOCATION OF THE CSOs

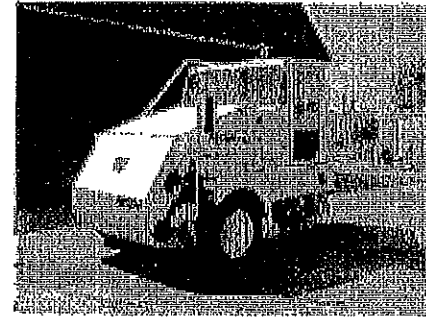
The Union Street CSO is located at the Union Street Lift Station. The latitude of the CSO is 40° 9' 38.2" North and the longitude is 89° 22' 5.2" West.

The Rubicon Diversion Dam is located at the Wastewater Treatment Facility. The latitude of the CSO is 40° 8' 11.7" North and 89° 22' 26.8" West.

MAINTENANCE

1. SCHEDULE FOR STREET CLEANING IN COMBINED SEWER AREAS

The City sweeps the downtown combined sewer area one night each week, as weather permits. The City also dedicates three days to street sweeping other combined sewer areas, as weather permits.



2. CATCH BASIN CLEANING

The City's Street Department cleans the grating on the catch basins by hand, as necessary, during and after each rain event. The underground portion of the catch basins, which are connected to the combined system, are cleaned every fifth year, unless it is necessary to clean it due to clogging.

3. SCHEDULED FOR CLEANING TRUNK AND INTERCEPTOR SEWERS

A program has been developed where the collection system has been divided into four sections. All main lines are cleaned within the specific section each year (Attachment D).

4. STOP PLANK SETTING INFORMATION

The control of the level of the combined sewer is accomplished by the elevation of the stop plank in the Rubicon. Over time, the City staff has found that the stop plank is set as high as possible without causing a number of basement back-ups.

The Rubicon Diversion Dam has been set at a level that allows the dry weather and the excess flow portion of the facility to accept design flows. Any amount past design flows will spill over the Dam creating a CSO.

It is unknown as to the last time the stop plank or Rubicon Diversion Dam was adjusted.

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING SCREENING EQUIPMENT, VALVE REGULATION, AND REDUCTION OF SOLIDS DEPOSITION IN THE COMBINED SEWERS

The Palmer Street Lift Station and the Wastewater Treatment Facility are fitted with automatic bar screens. The screen at the Palmer Street Lift Station operates by a timer only. The screen at

the treatment facility will operate from a timer or when the head difference between the front and back of the screen reaches a specific level. During a rain event the screen will operate continuously.

There are no bypass valves at either CSO point. Therefore, no CSO valve regulation is executed.

Reduction of solids deposition in the combined sewers is explained within the Pollution Prevention Plan and the cleaning of sewers and catch basins every four years.

INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

1. SCHEDULE FOR INSPECTING THE CSO DIVERSION STRUCTURE

The Union Street Lift Station is inspected every other day, and the Rubicon Diversion Dam is inspected daily.

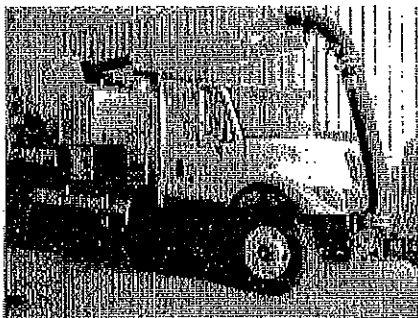
2. PUMP STATION INSPECTIONS AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The City has 11 lift stations as well as the lift stations within the treatment facility. Each lift station is inspected every other day and the stations at the treatment facility are inspected daily. Each station is equipped with high water alarms and the treatment facility is equipped with multiple alarms. In each case an automatic dialer will contact the facility personnel.

All equipment is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The wet wells and control systems are cleaned twice each year.

3. SEWER INSPECTION SCHEDULE

The Staff periodically opens various manholes in the collection system and visually determines



whether internal inspection is needed, based on accumulated debris and/or the presence of foreign materials.

Once per month, the "hot spots" are cleaned in order to prevent unnecessary back-ups.

Also a program has been developed, where main line sewers are cleaned every four years. Sewers are televised on an as needed basis. A formal televising program is not in place at this time.

4. SCHEDULE FOR INSPECTING SURFACE WATER ANTI-INTRUSION DEVICES

There are no surface water anti-intrusion devices or flap gates on any of the CSOs.

5. PROCEDURES FOR FINDING AND ELIMINATING ILLEGAL SEWER CONNECTIONS

The City's strategy for finding and eliminating illegal connections is to perform visual inspections while the crew is cleaning or televising sewers. In addition, the City's Building Official performs a final inspection on new construction.

6. PROCEDURES FOR FINDING AND ELIMINATING DRY-WEATHER OVERFLOWS

The Staff is unaware of any dry weather overflows ever occurring. The high water alarm float is set at the Union Street Lift Station so that if an overflow occurs, the personnel are notified and the Rubicon Diversion Dam is inspected daily.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Union Street CSO and the Wastewater Treatment Facility CSO Locations

Attachment B – Union Street Diversion Structure

Attachment C – Tributary Area of Union Street CSO

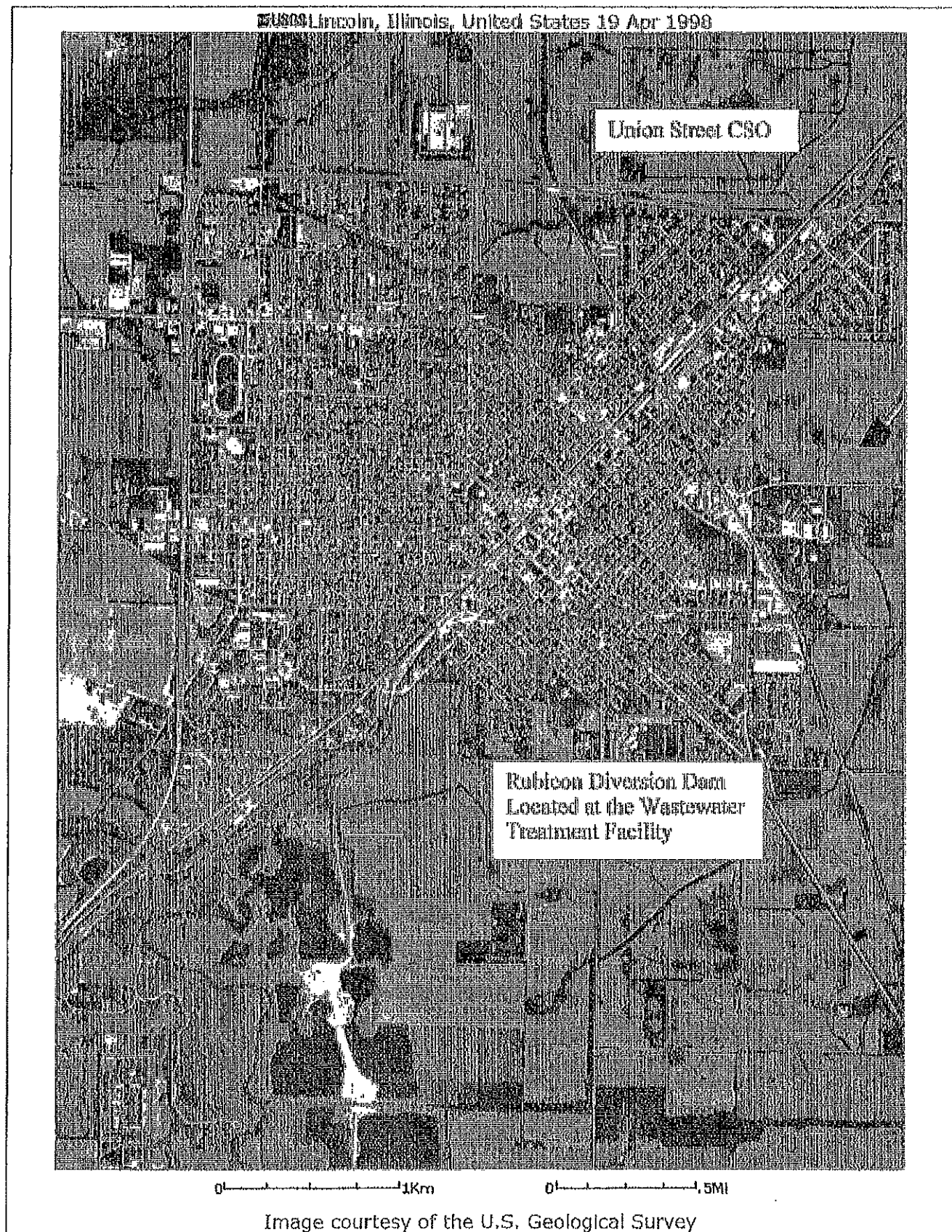
Attachment D – Sewer System Divisions

Attachment E – City Zoning Map

Attachment F – Sewer System Map

ATTACHMENT A

CSO Locations



2000 Lincoln, Illinois, United States 19 Apr 1998

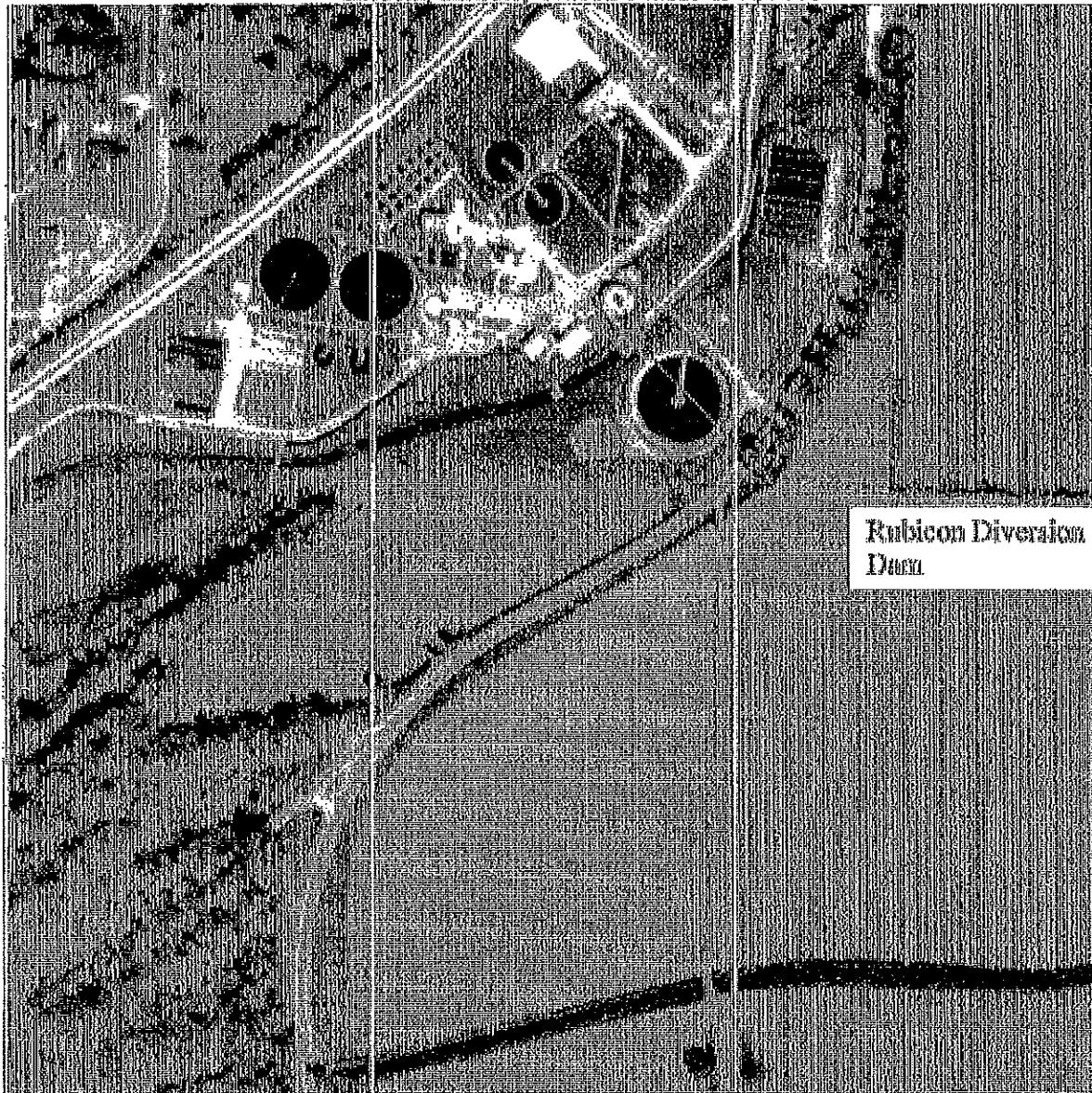


0 100M

0 100yd

Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey

21263 Lincoln, Illinois, United States 19 Apr 1998



0 100M

0 100yd

Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey

ATTACHMENT B

Union Street Diversion Structure

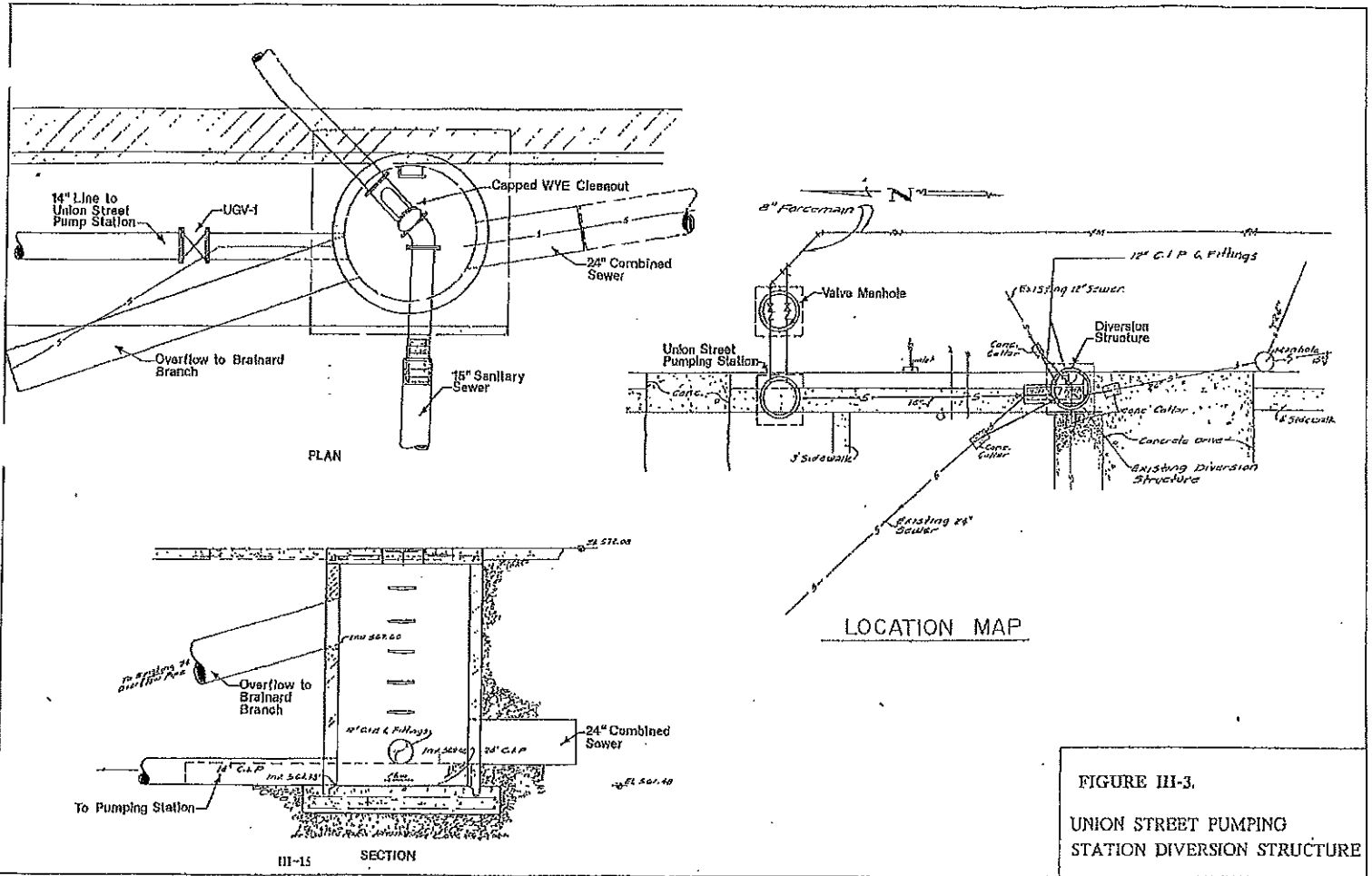


FIGURE III-3.
UNION STREET PUMPING
STATION DIVERSION STRUCTURE

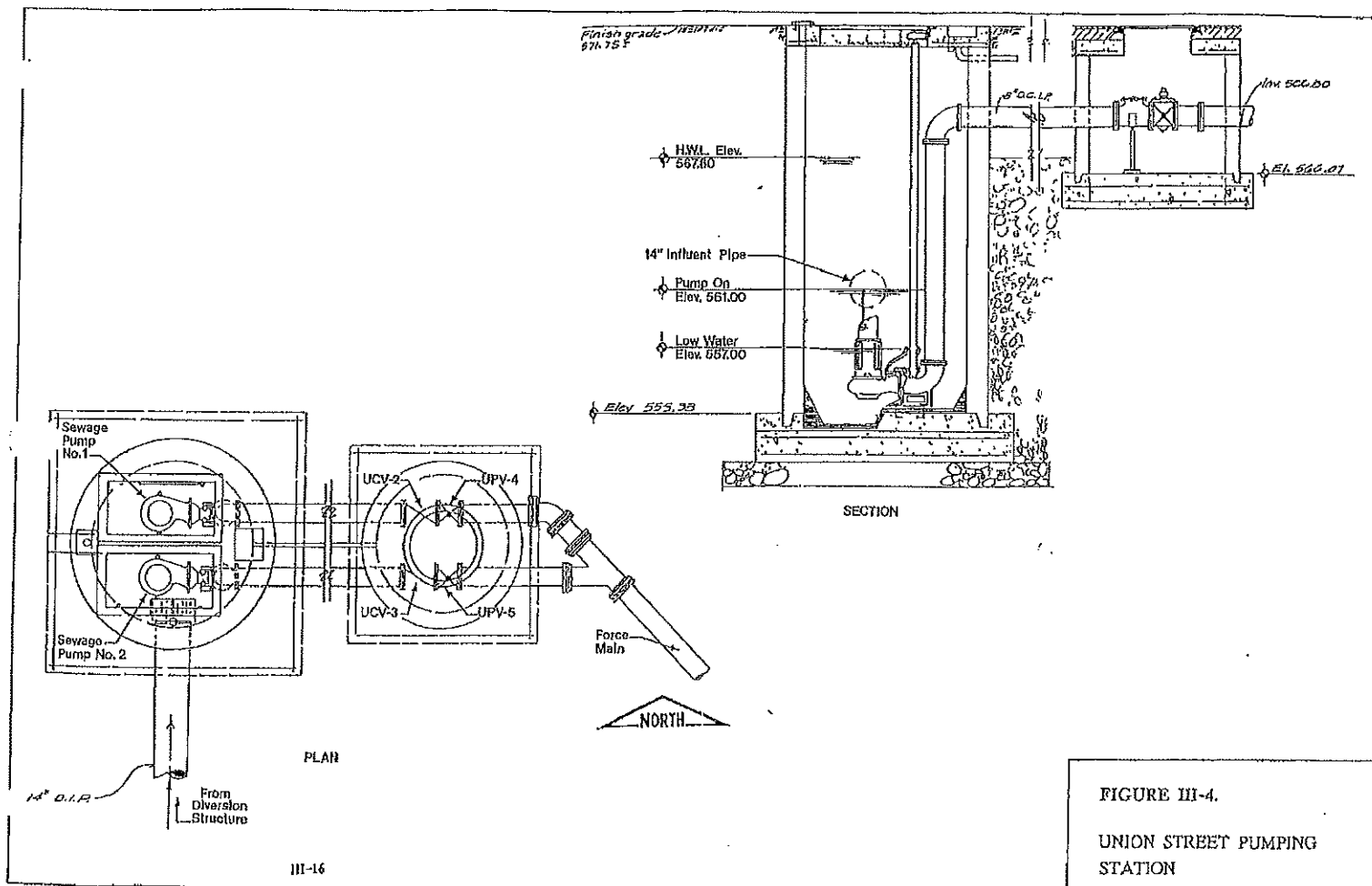
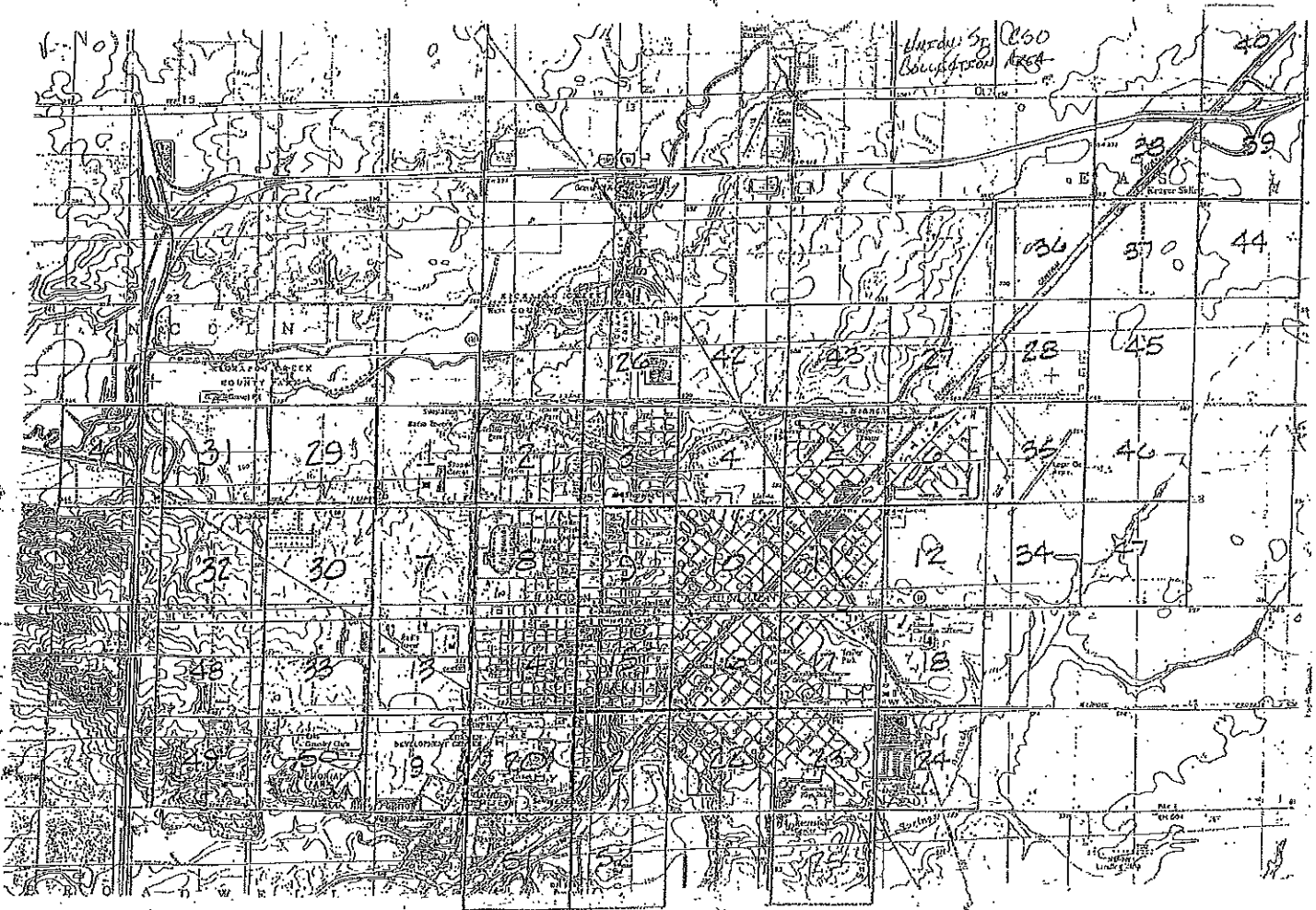


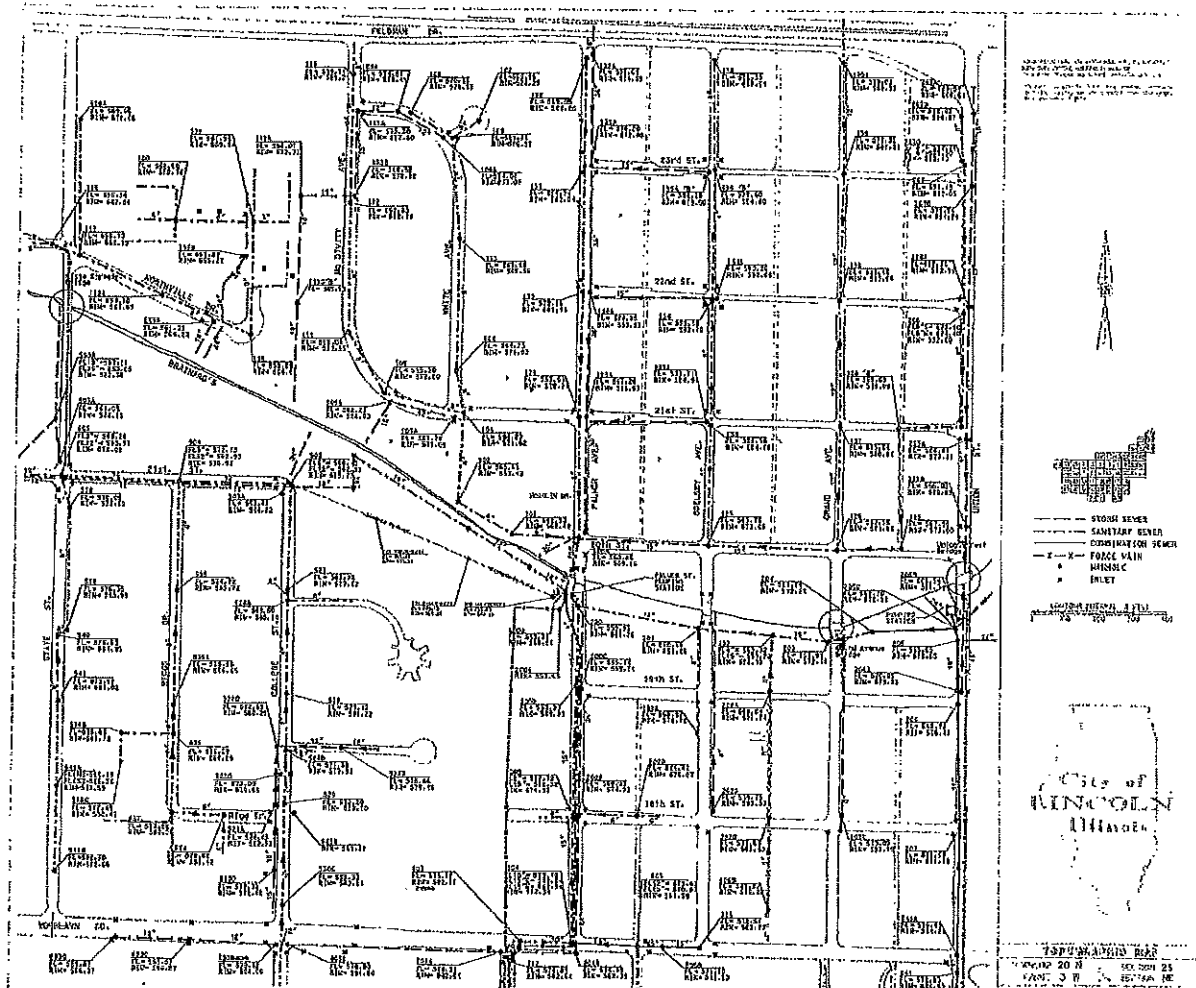
FIGURE III-4.

UNION STREET PUMPING
STATION

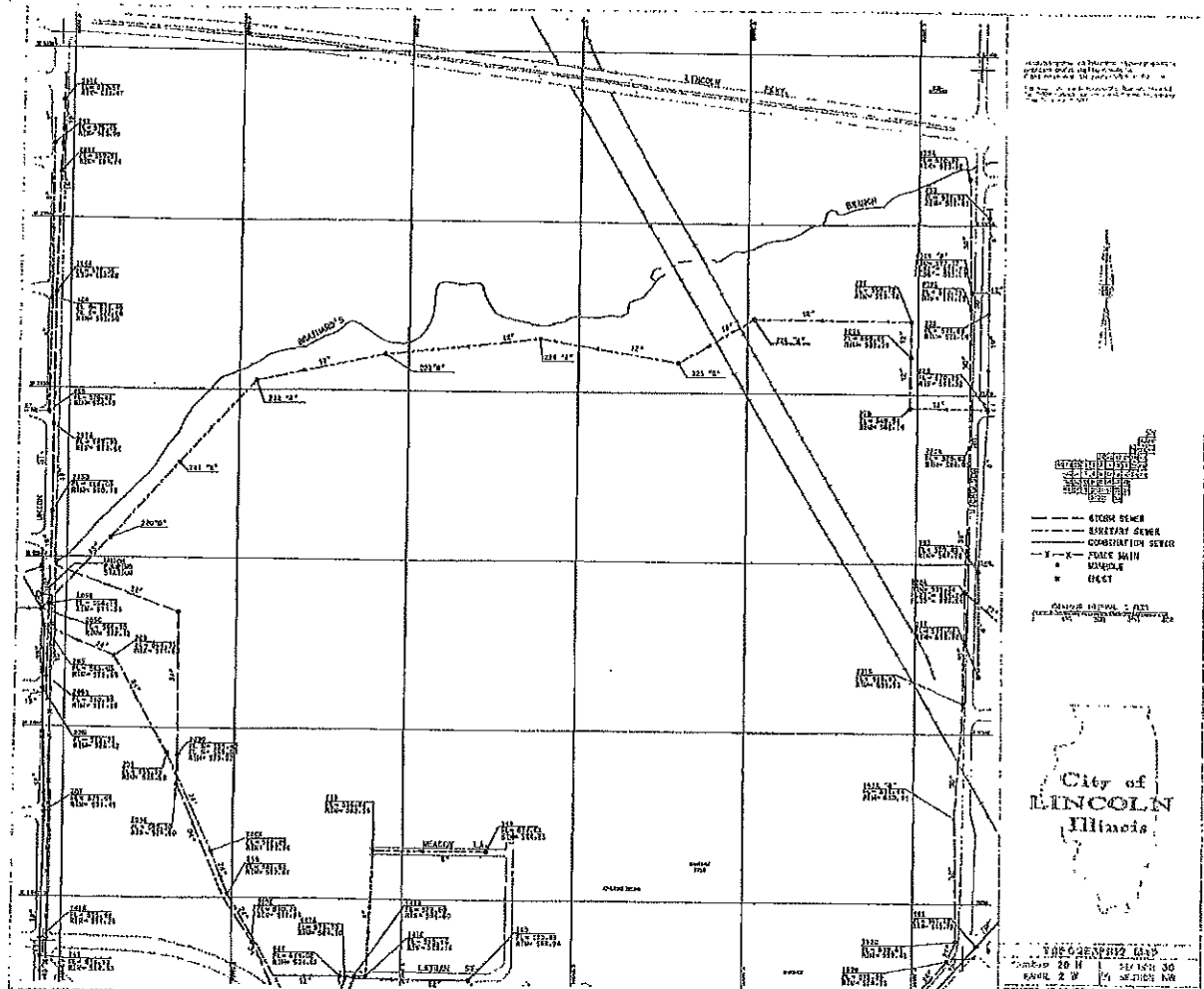
ATTACHMENT C

Tributary Area of Union Street CSO

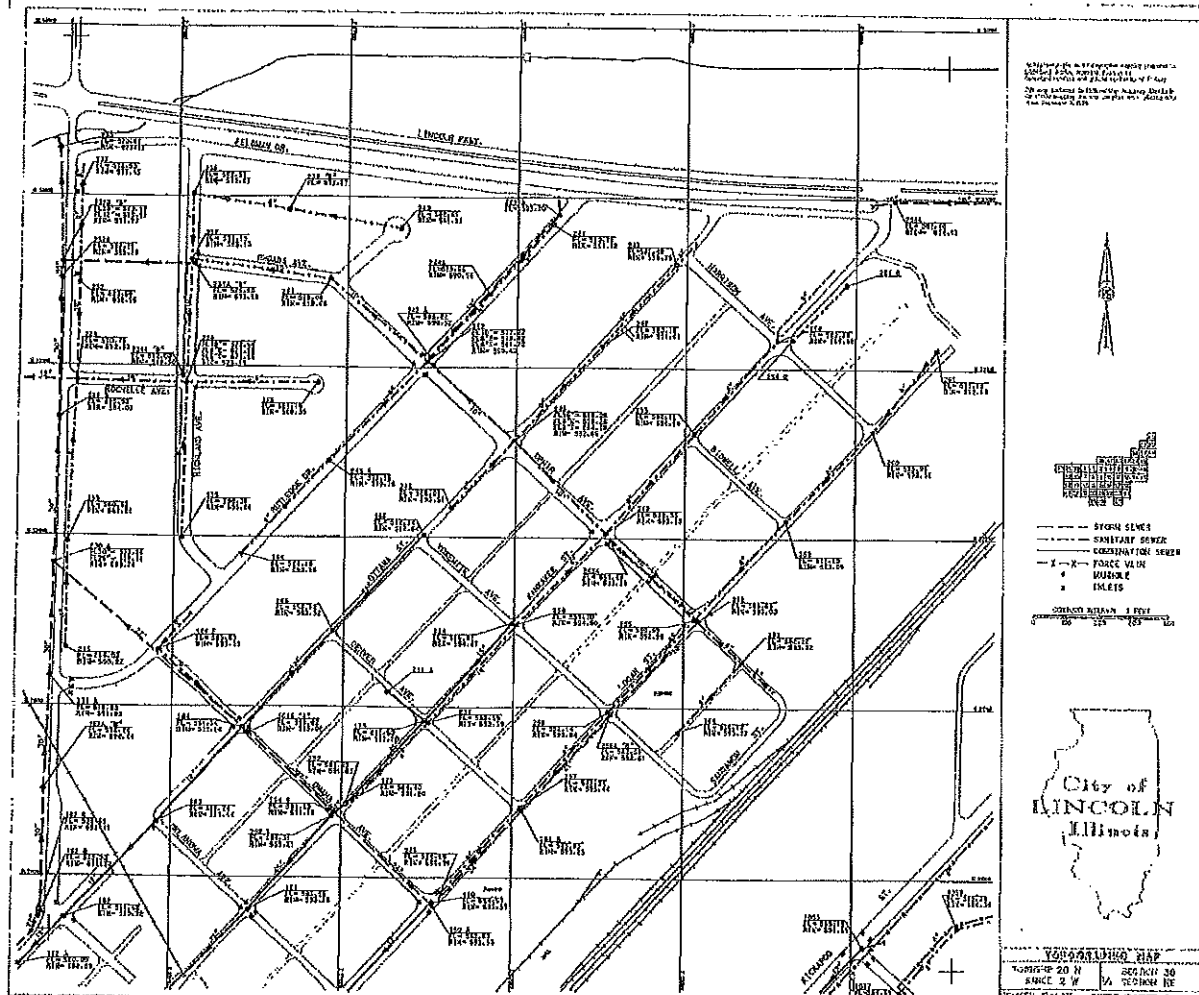




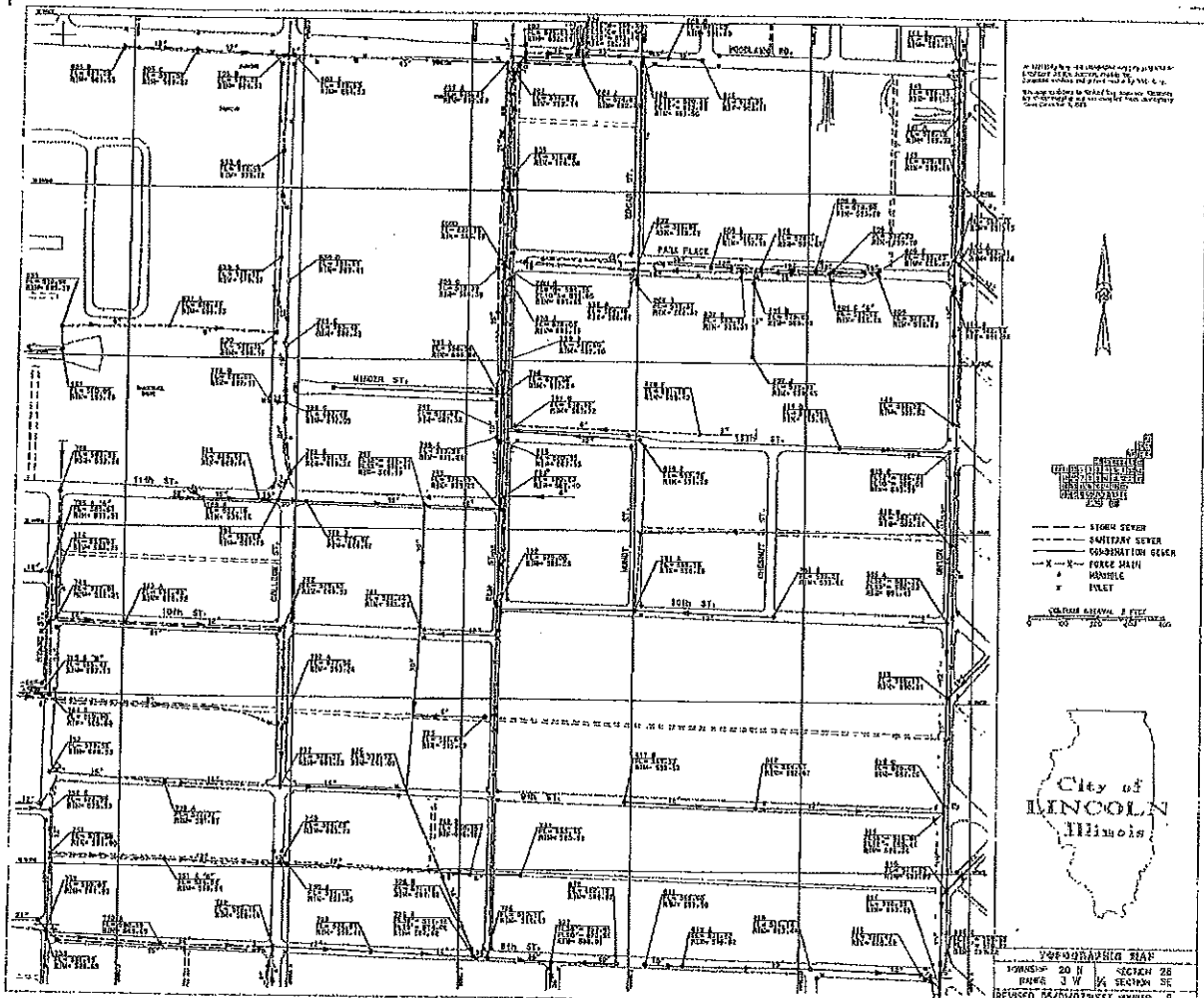
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

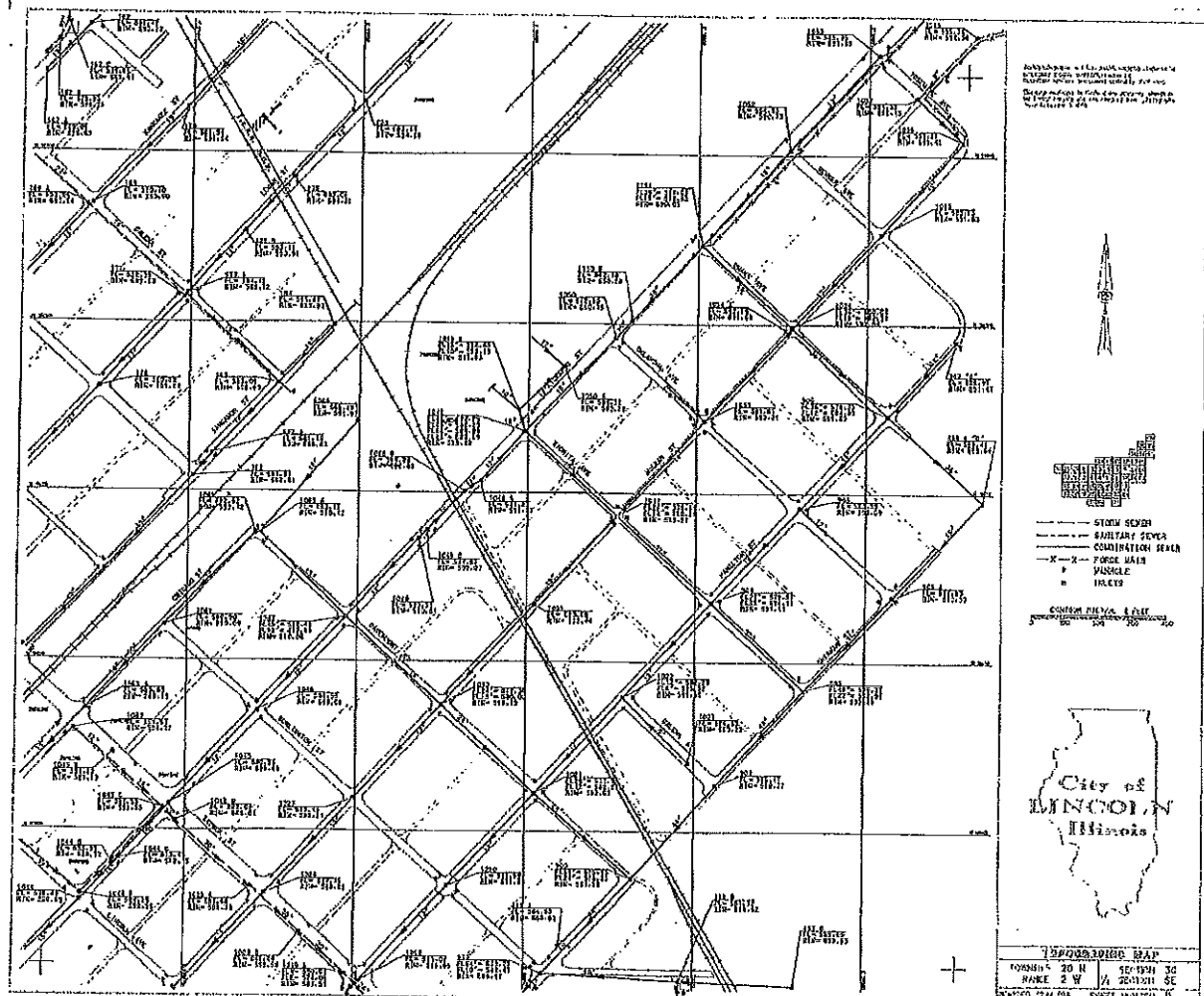


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

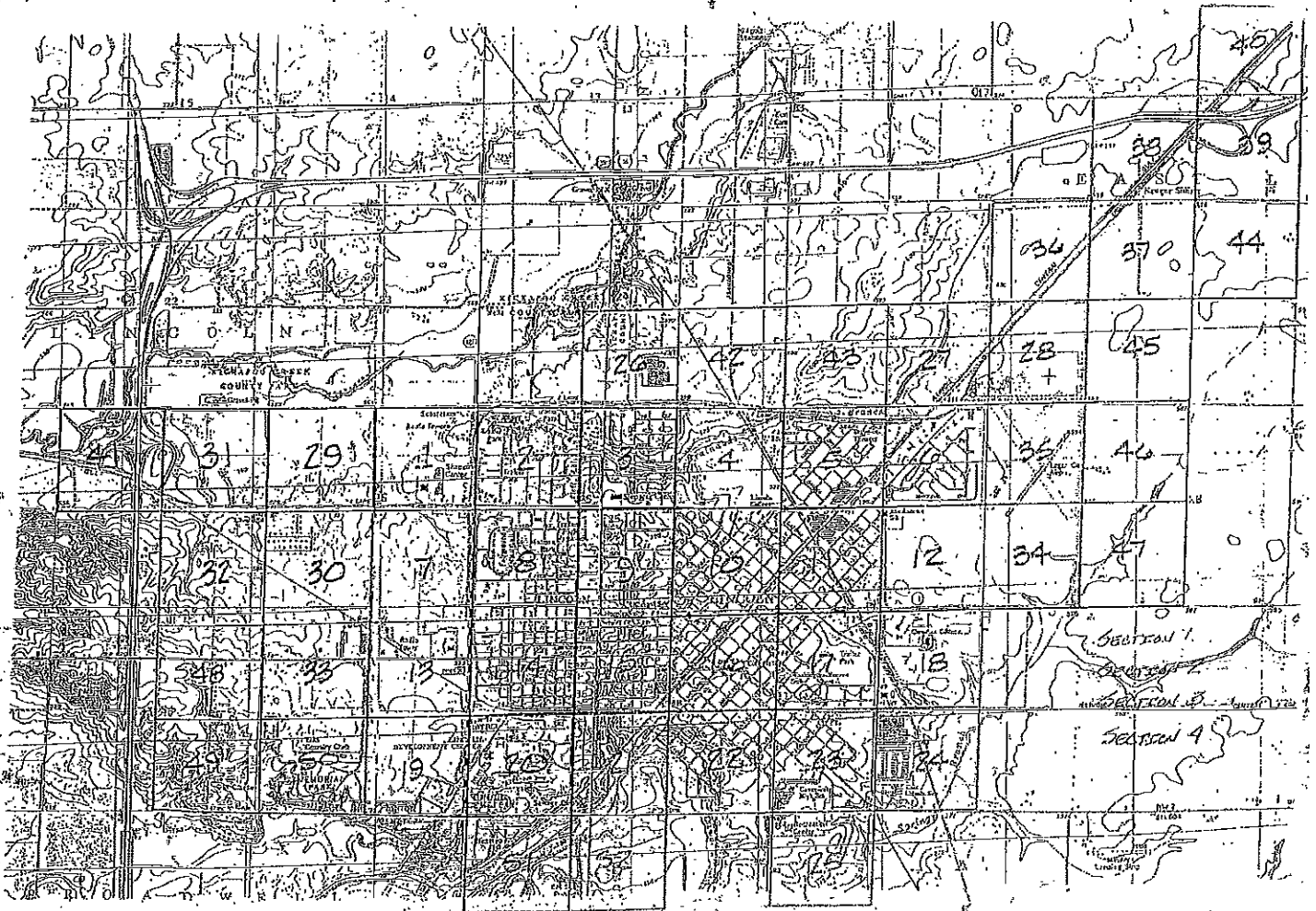




COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

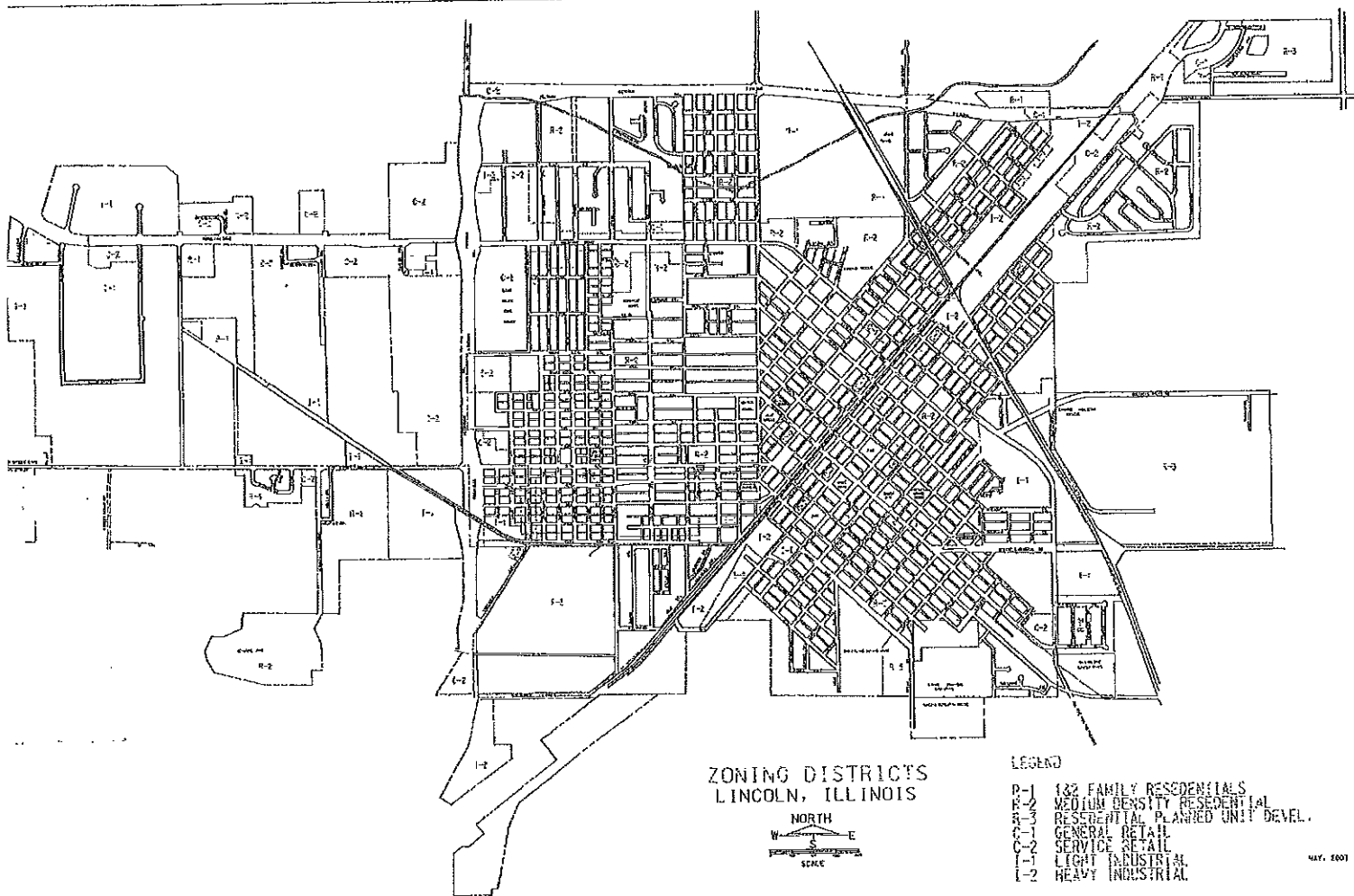
ATTACHMENT D

Sewer System Divisions



ATTACHMENT E

Zoning Map



ZONING DISTRICTS LINCOLN, ILLINOIS



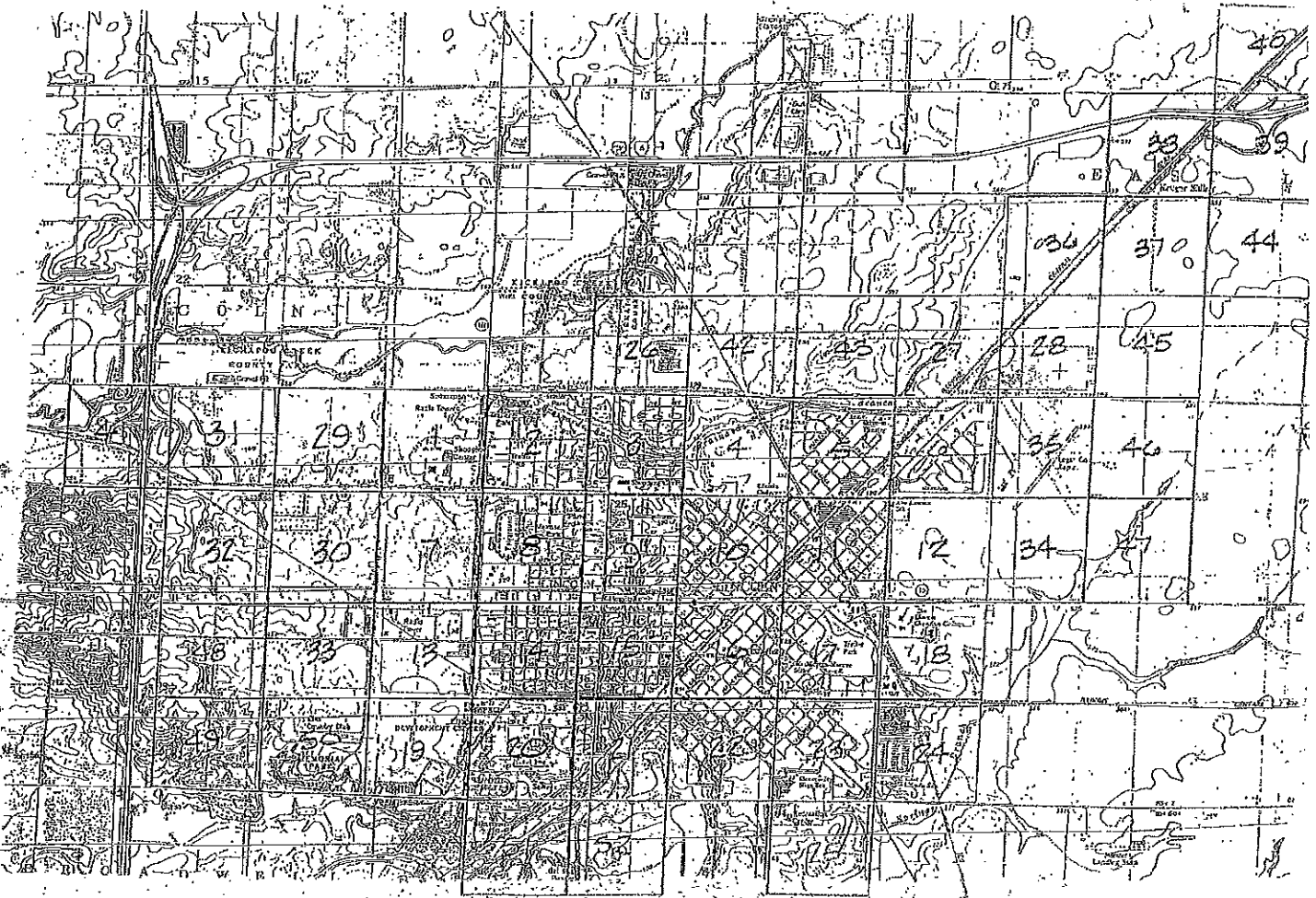
LEGEND

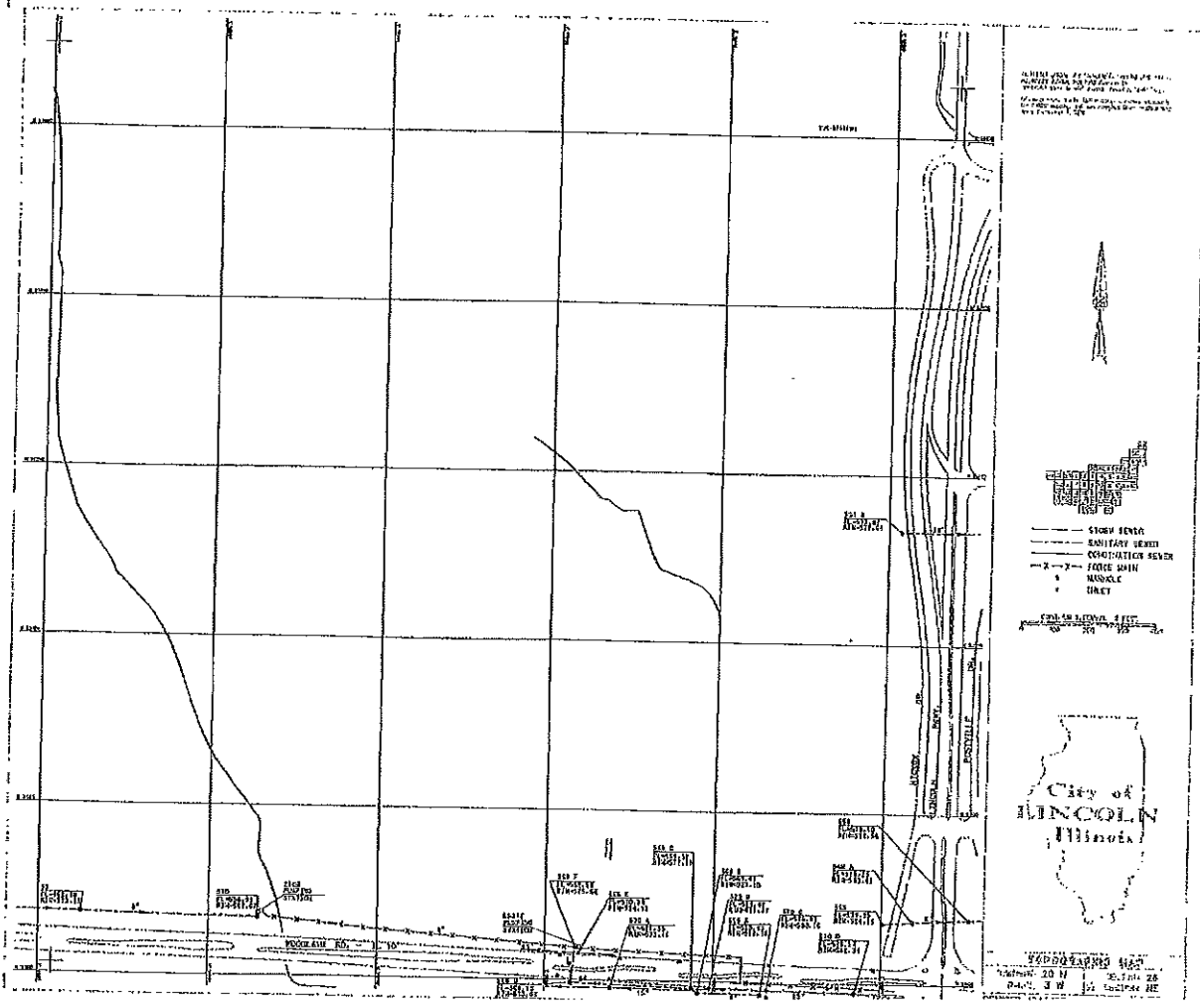
- R-1 182 FAMILY RESIDENTIALS
- R-2 MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- R-3 RESIDENTIAL PLANNED UNIT DEVEL.
- C-1 GENERAL RETAIL
- C-2 SERVICE RETAIL
- I-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- I-2 HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

MAY, 1981

ATTACHMENT F

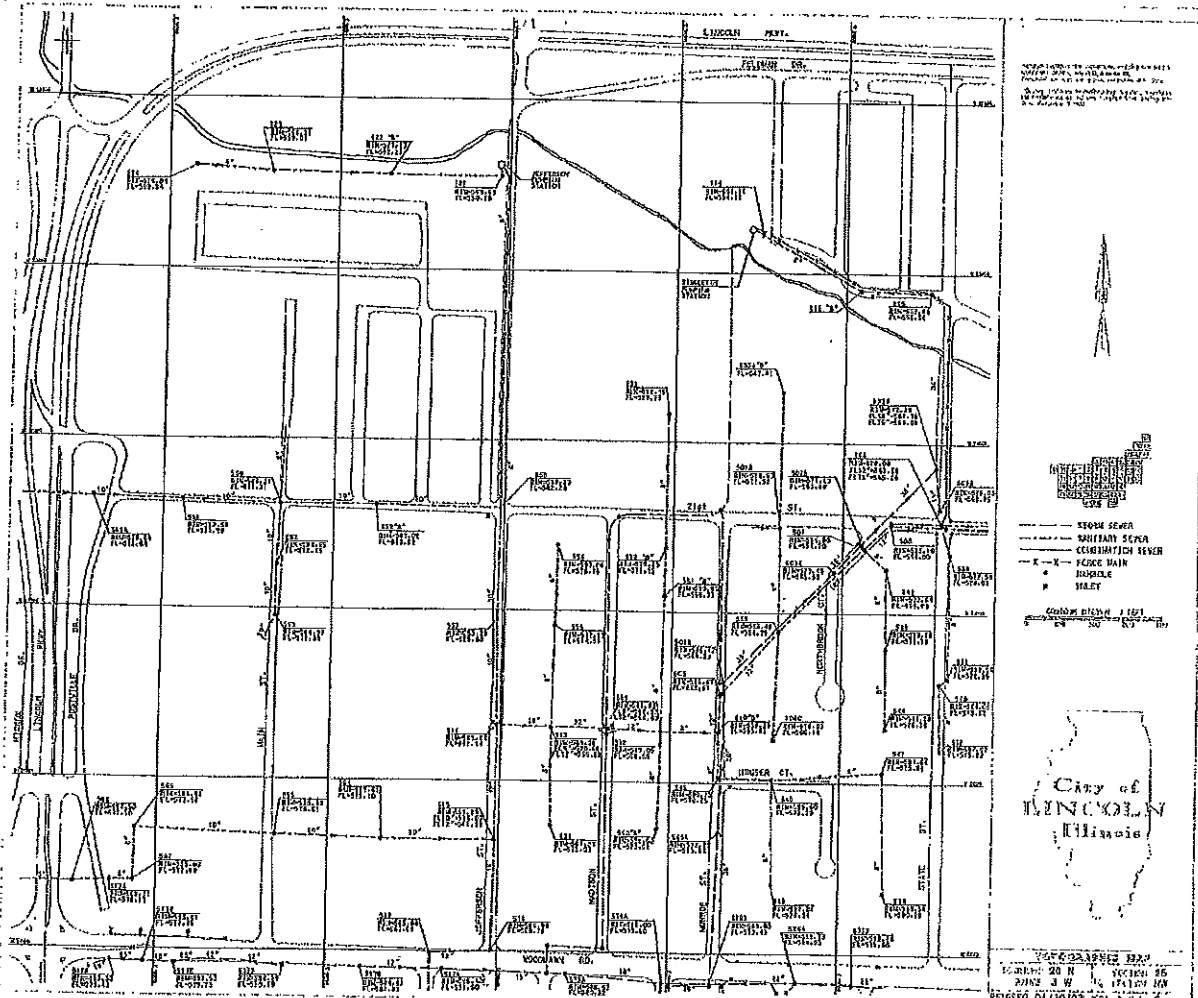
Sewer System Map



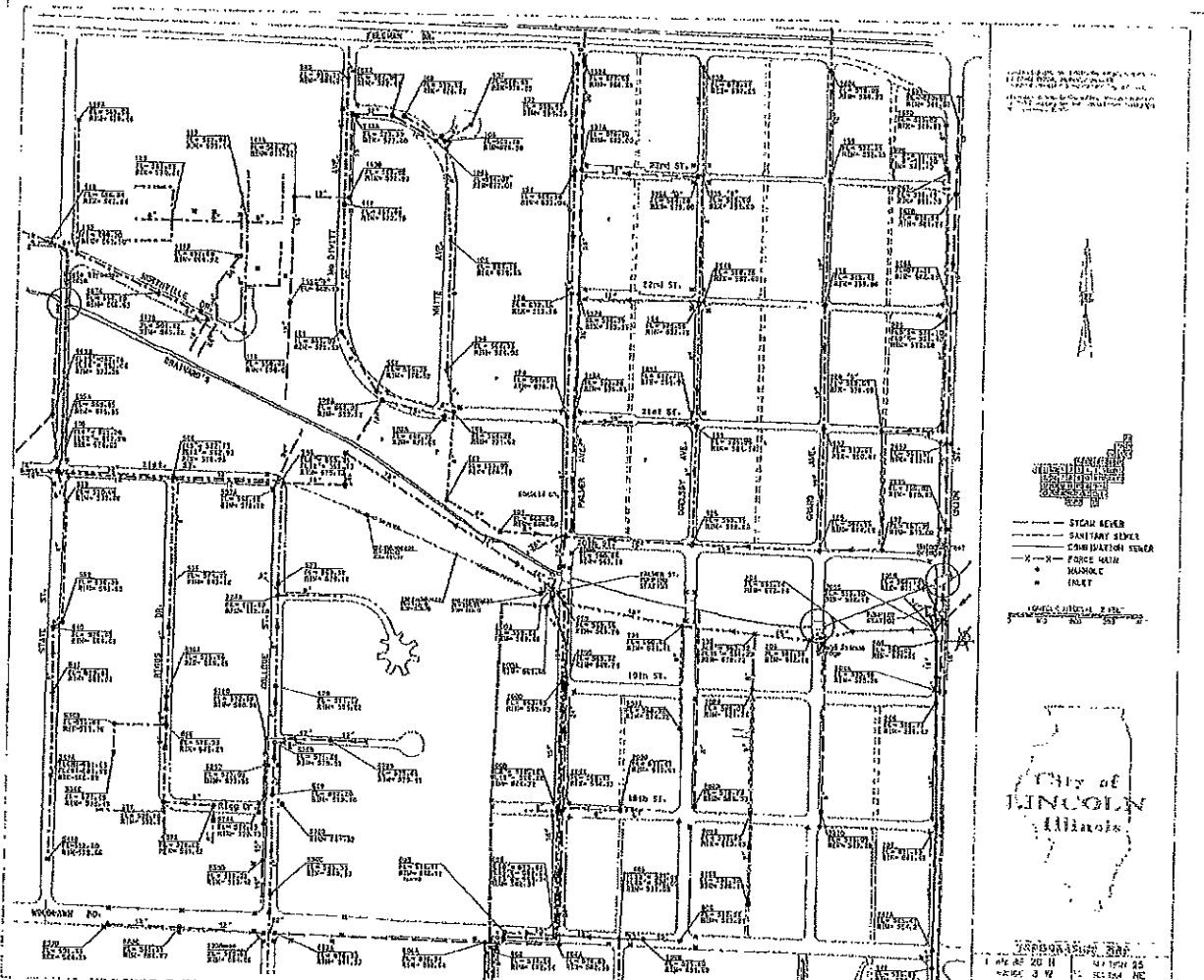


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

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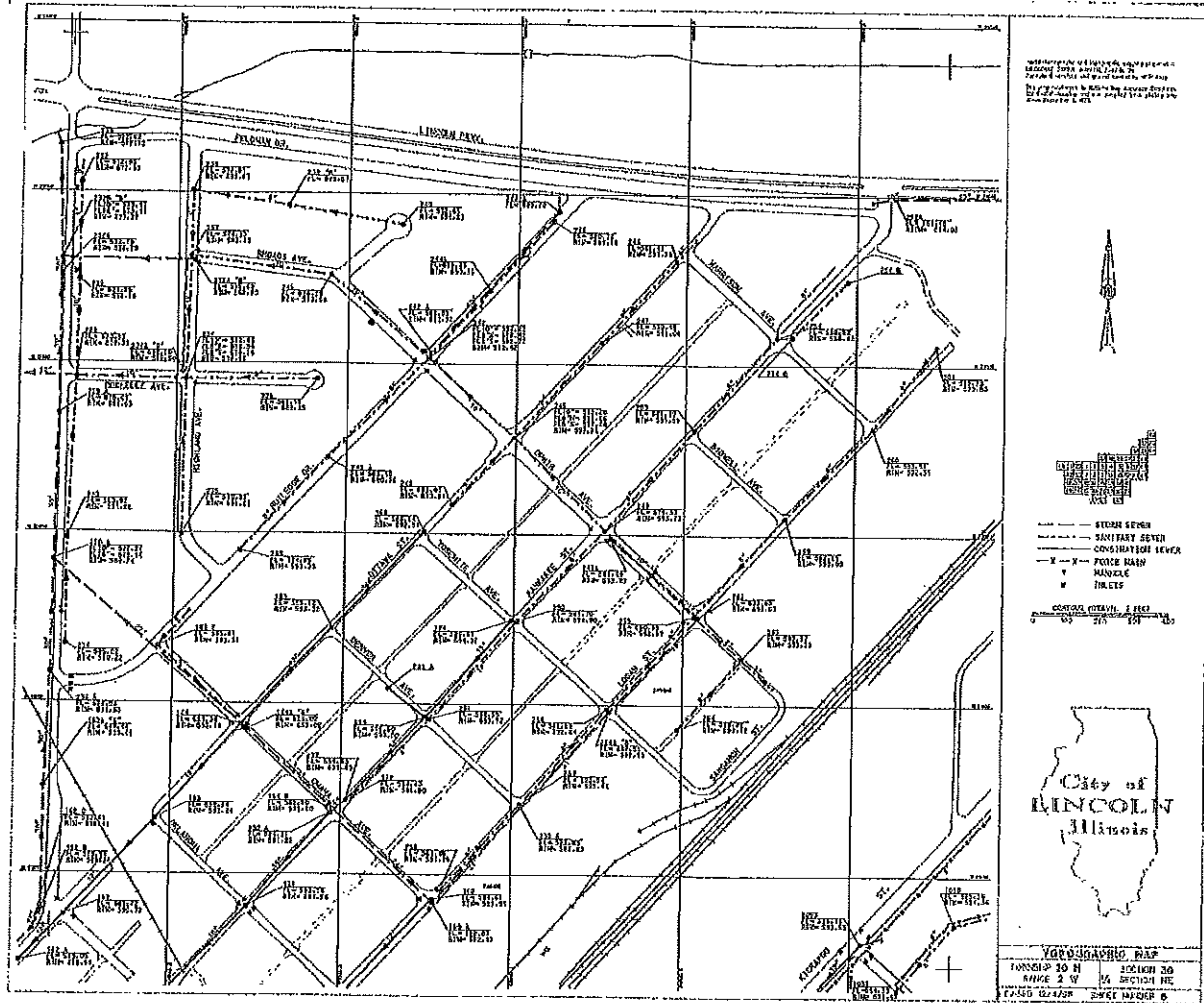


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

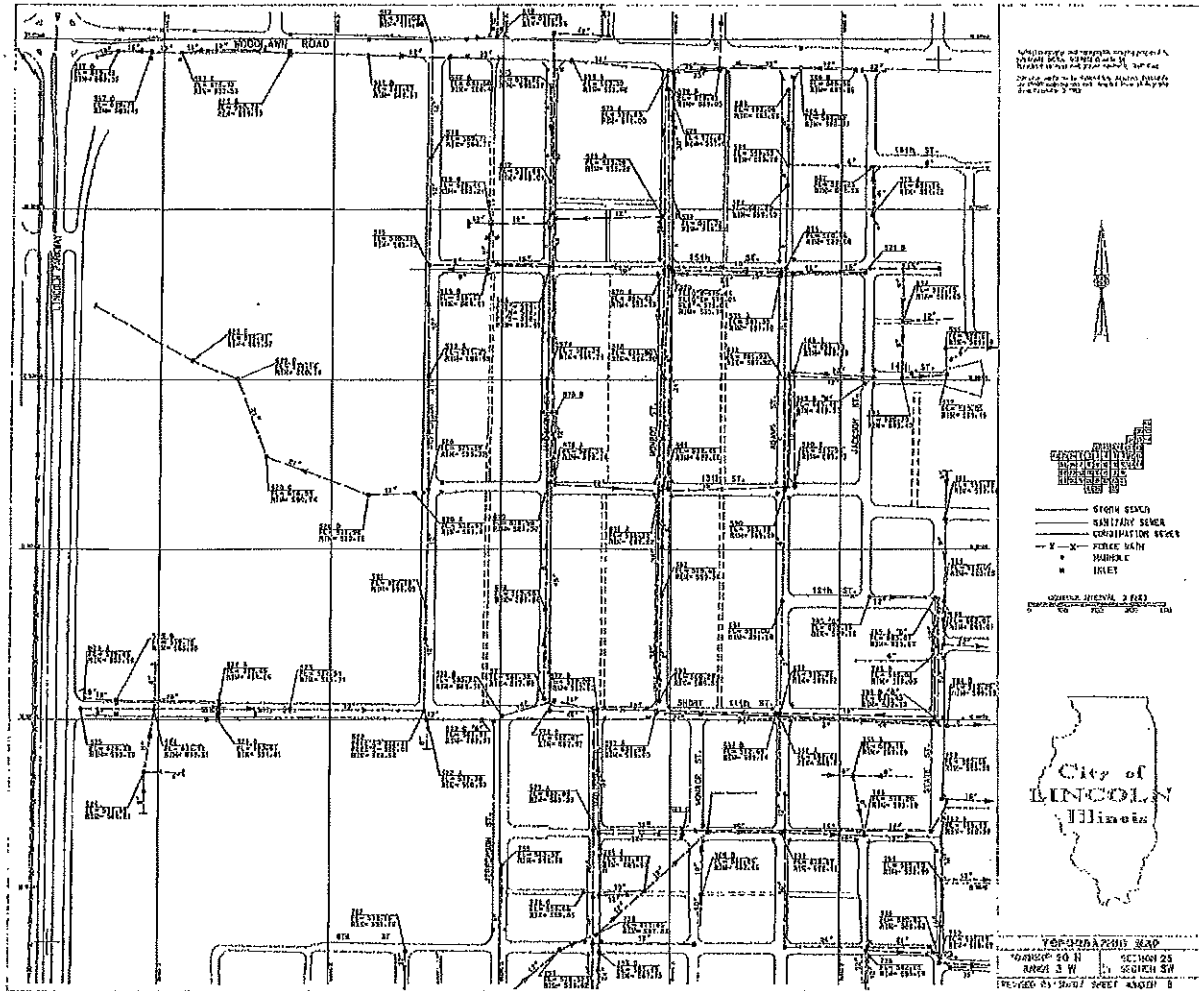


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

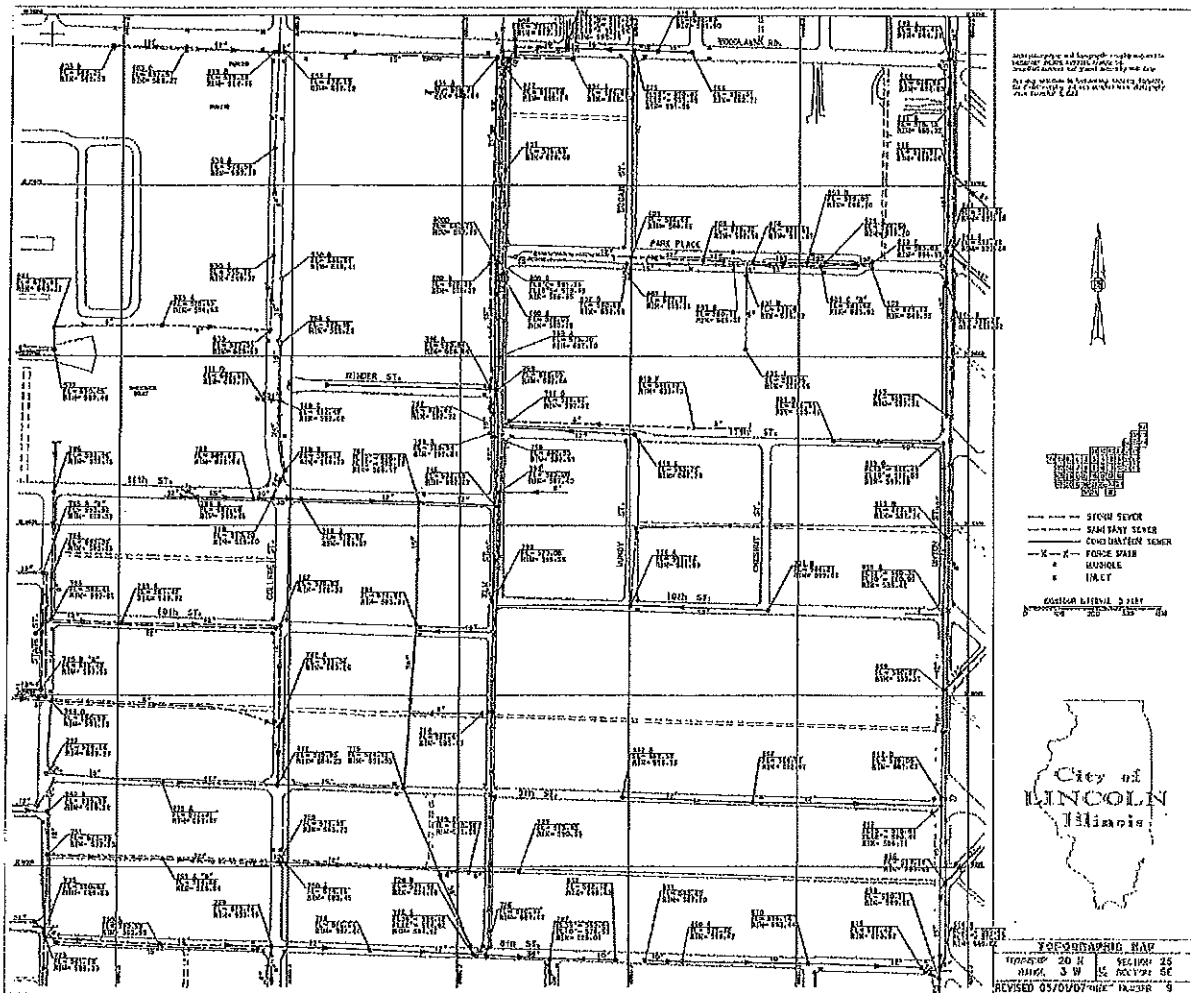
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



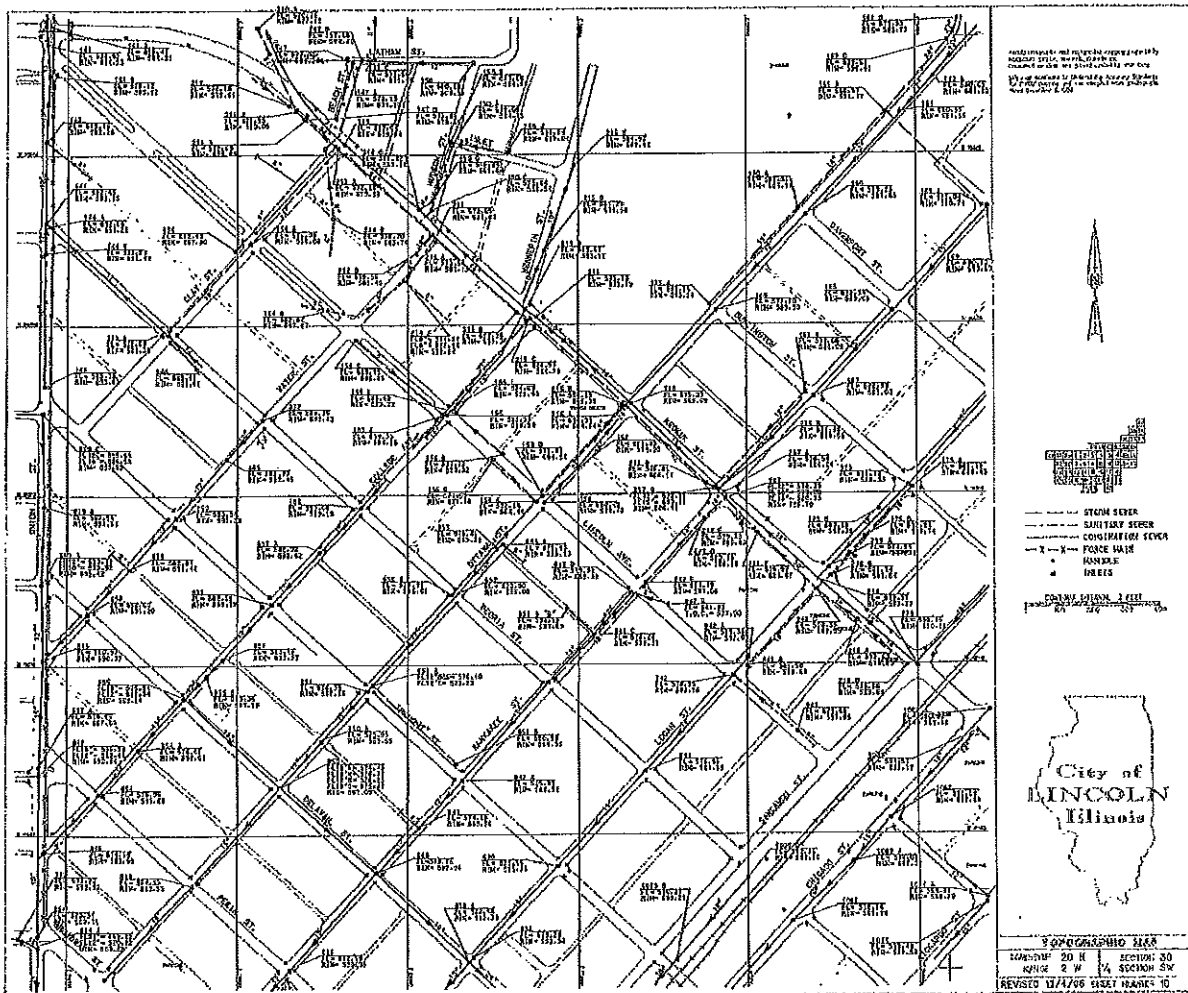
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



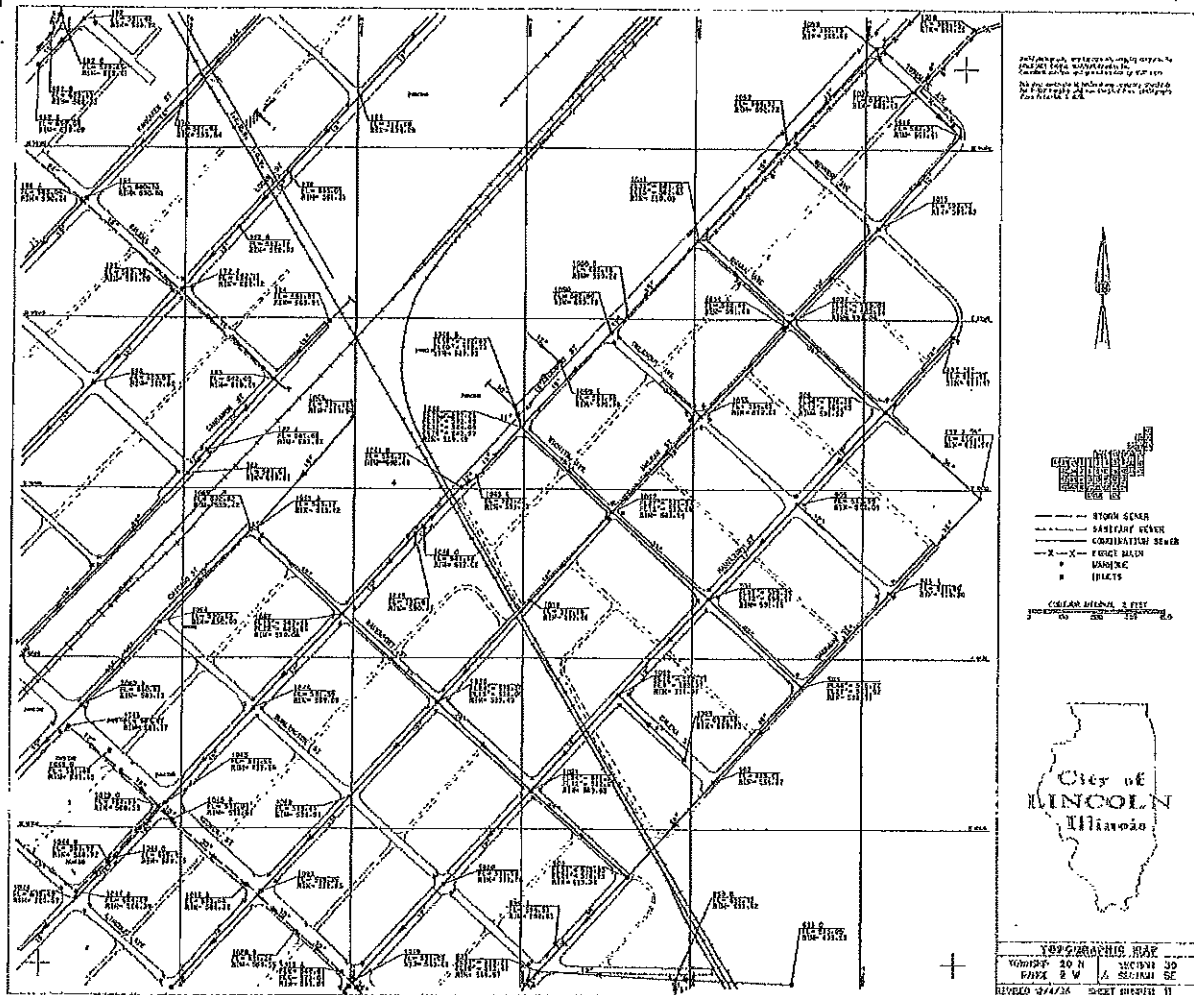
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



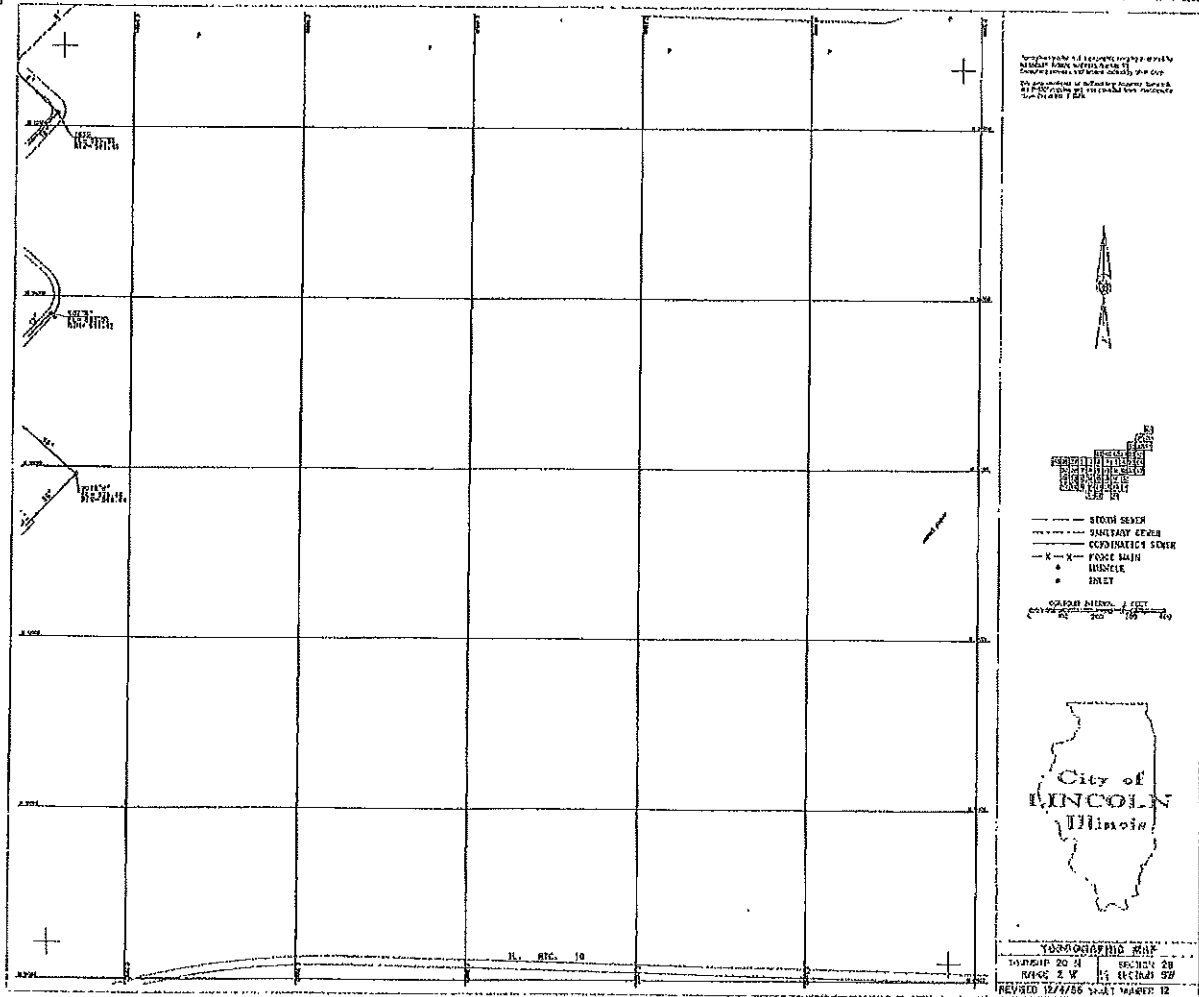
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



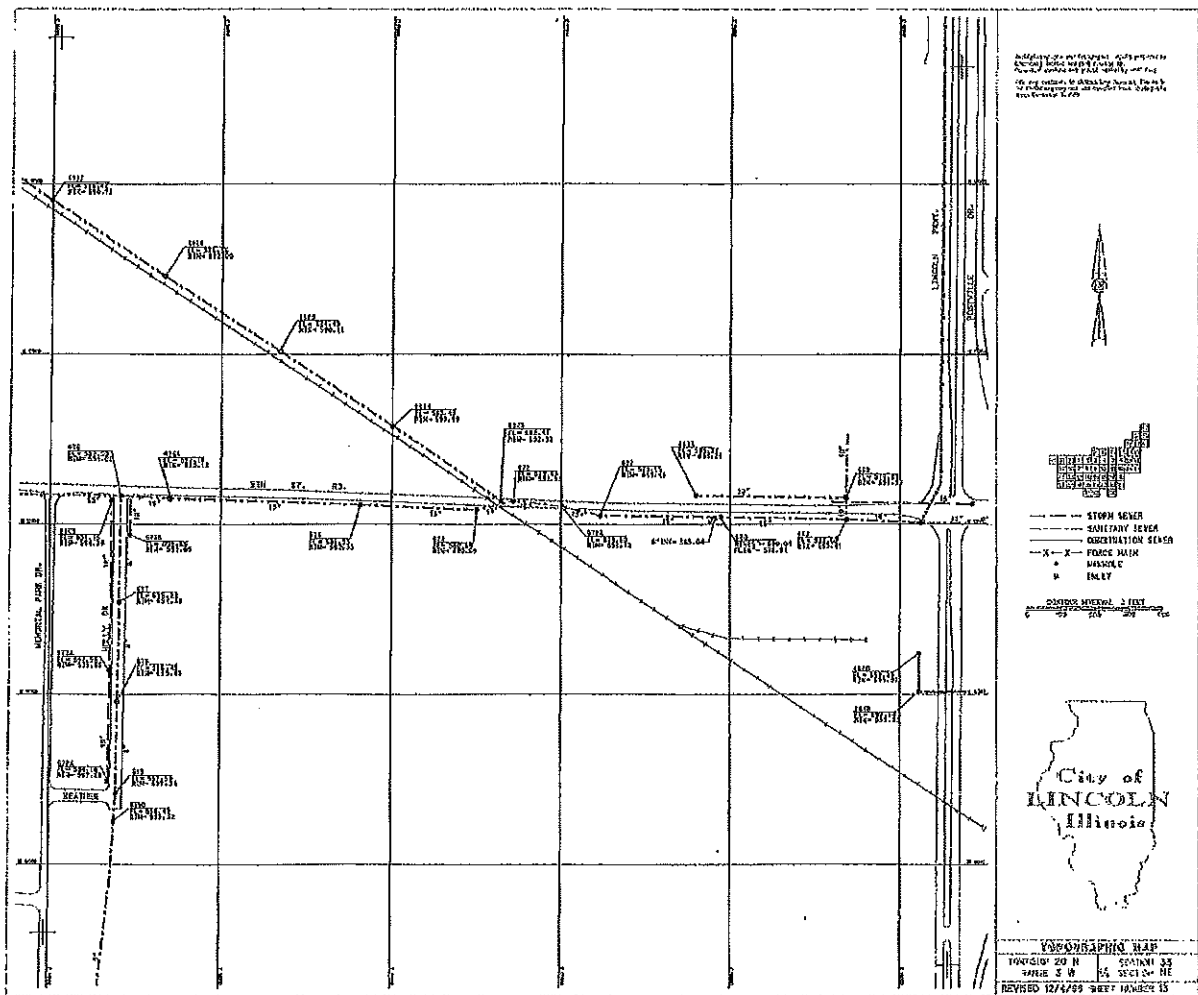
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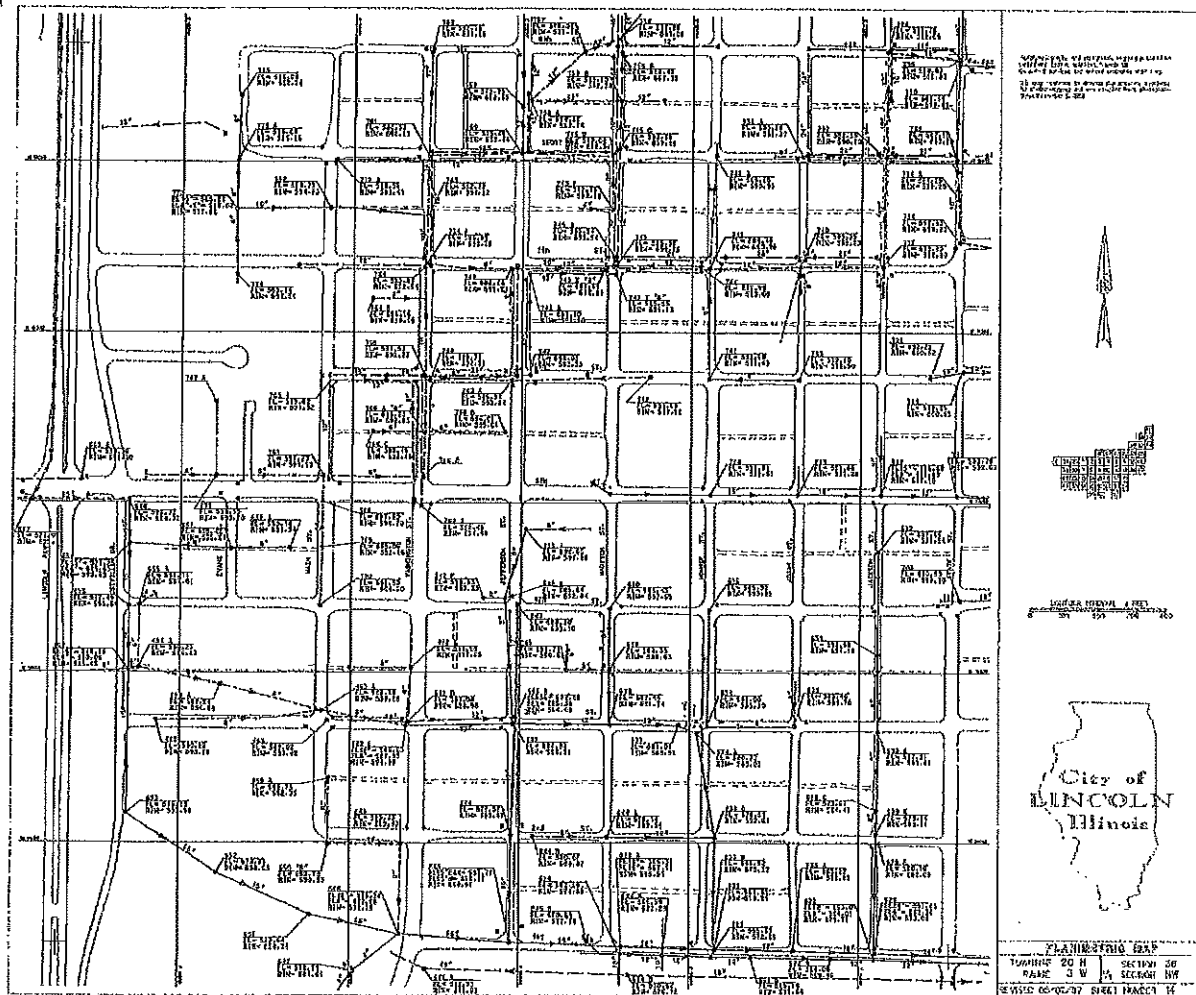


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

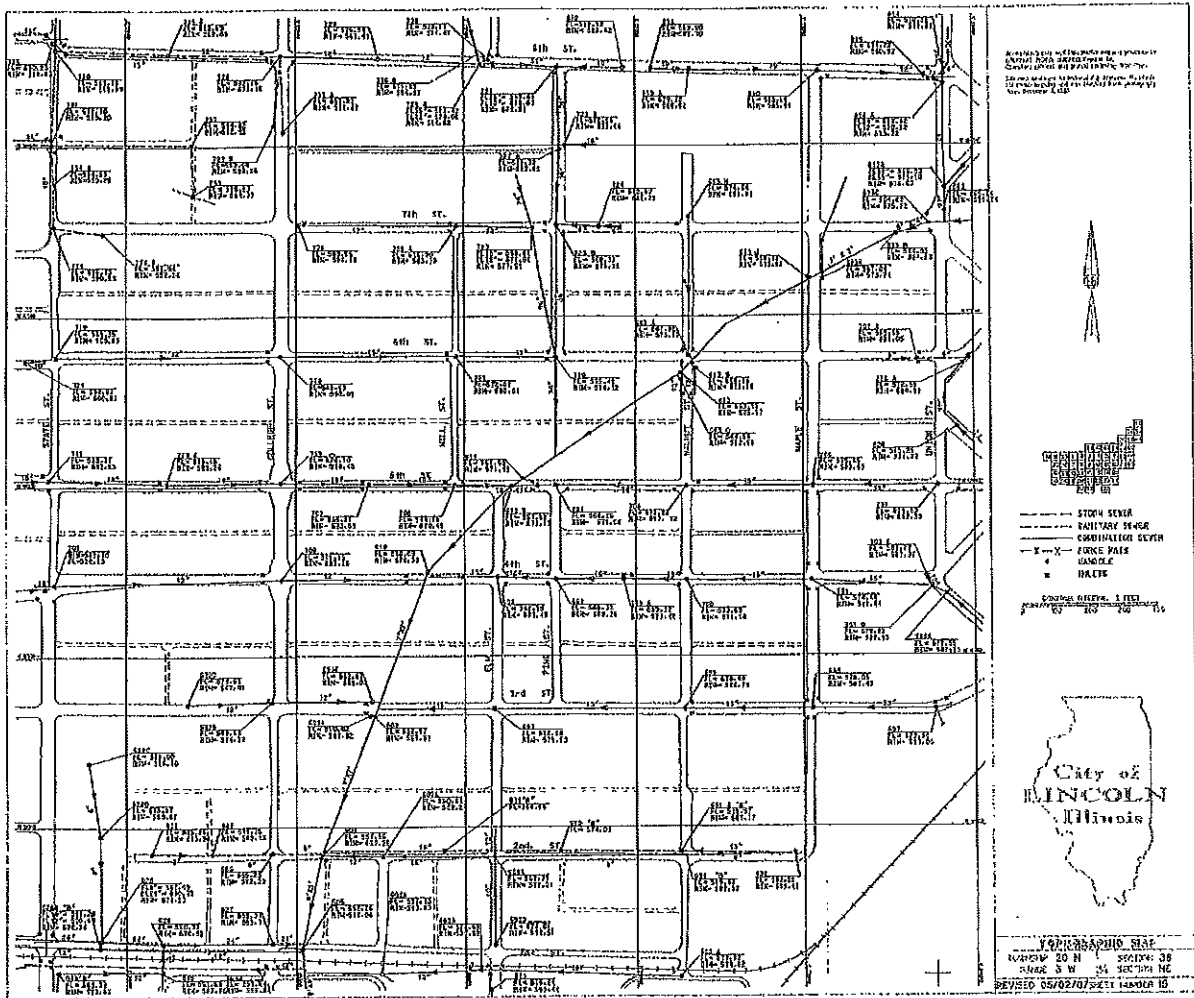


COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

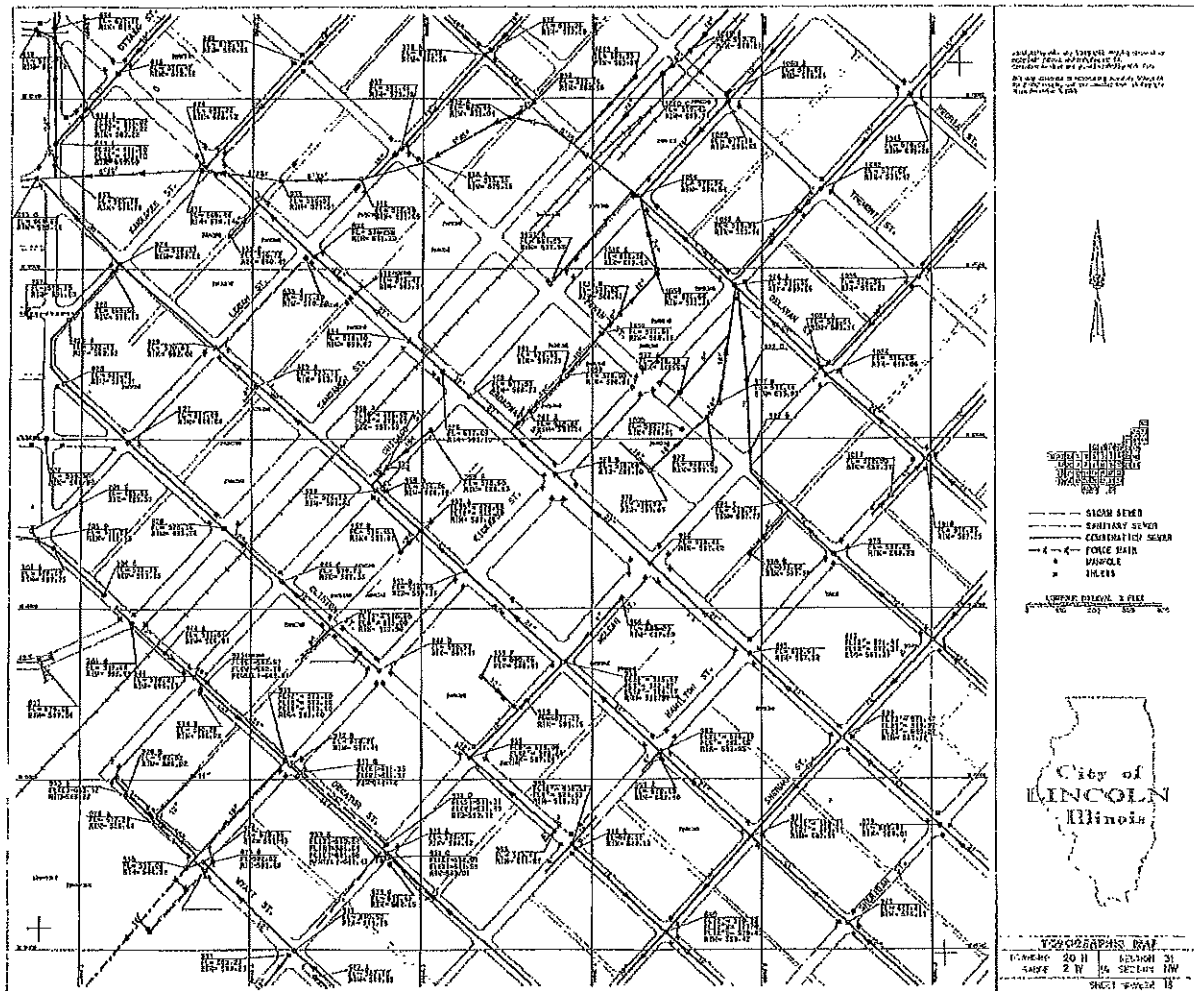




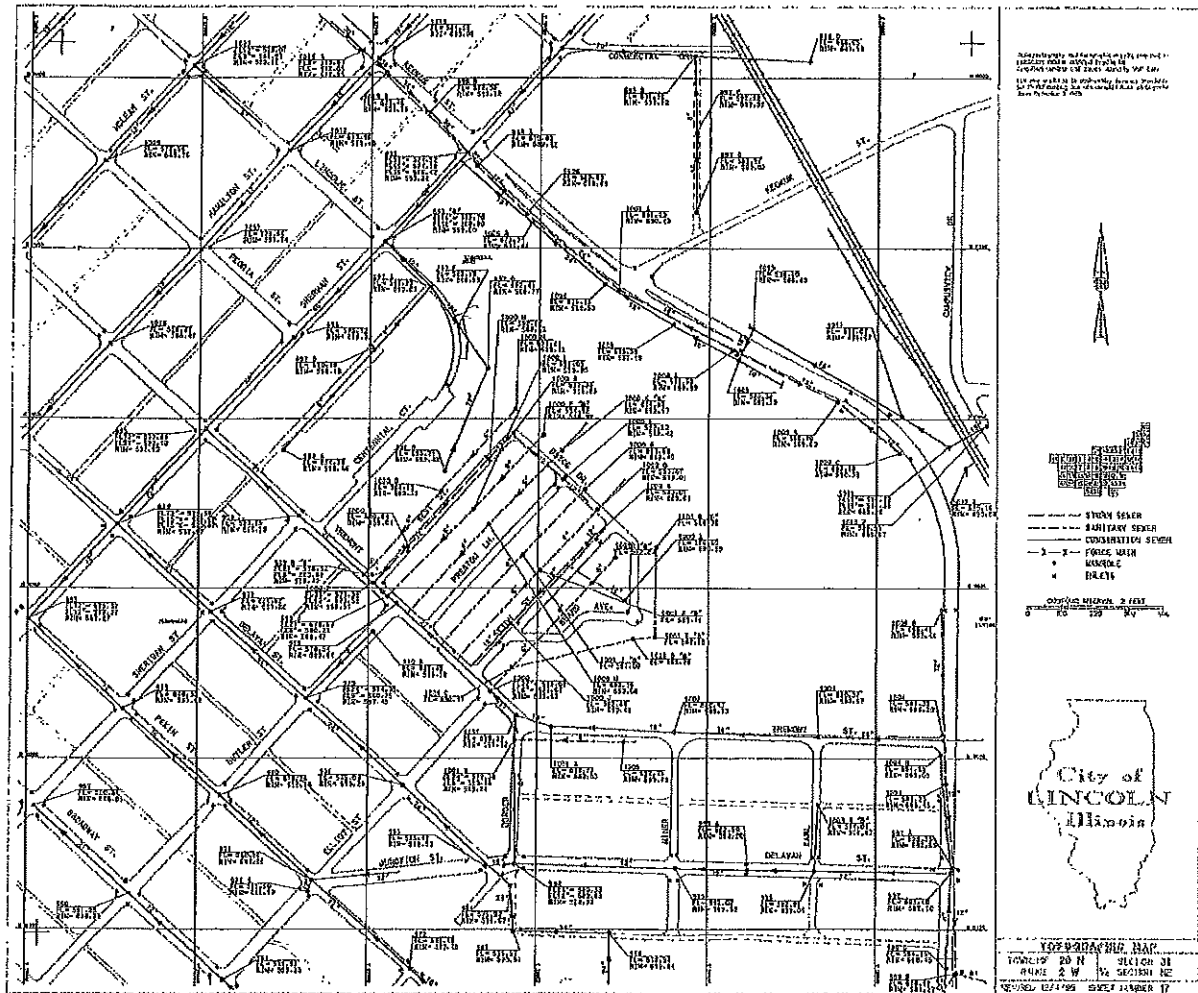
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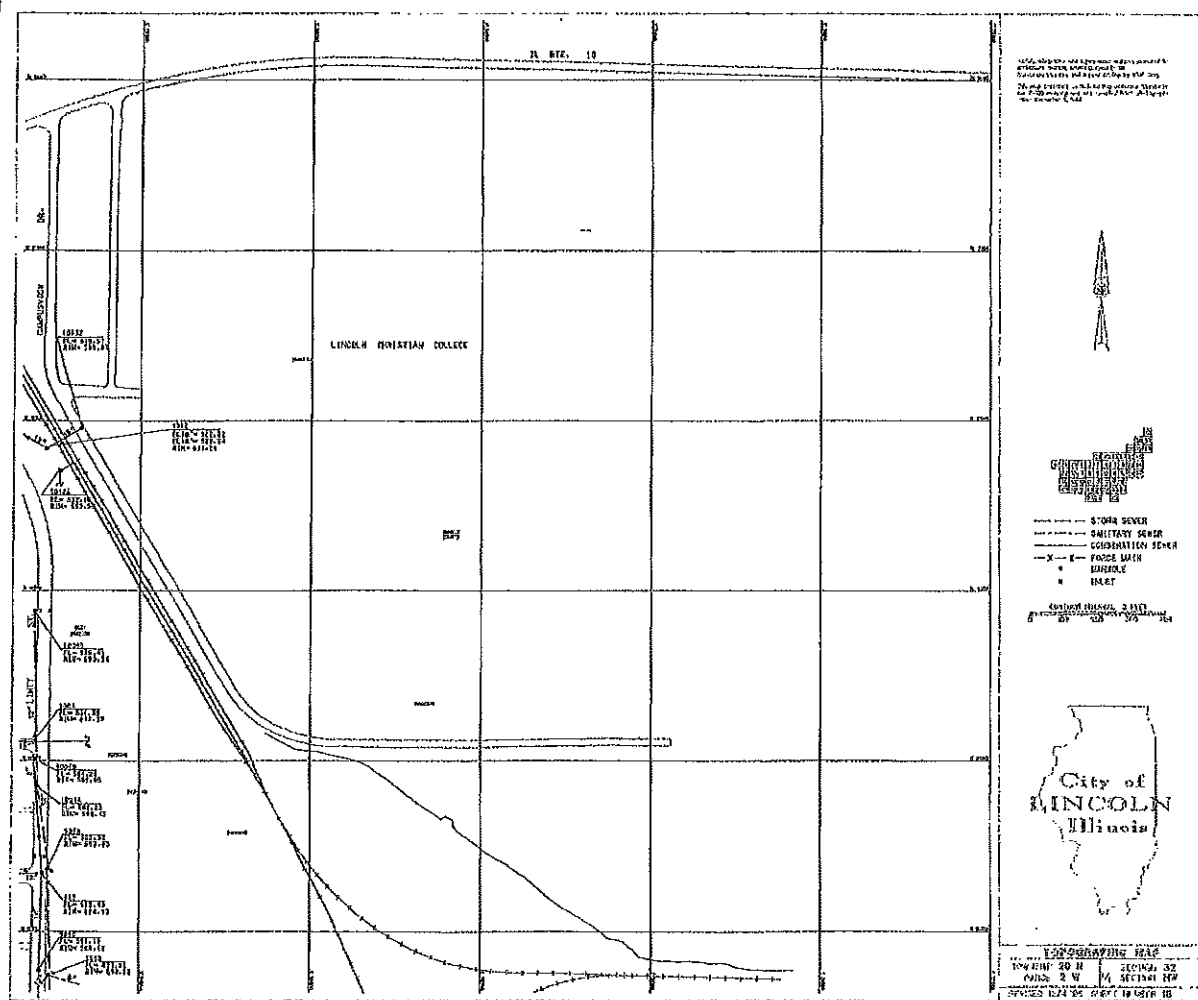
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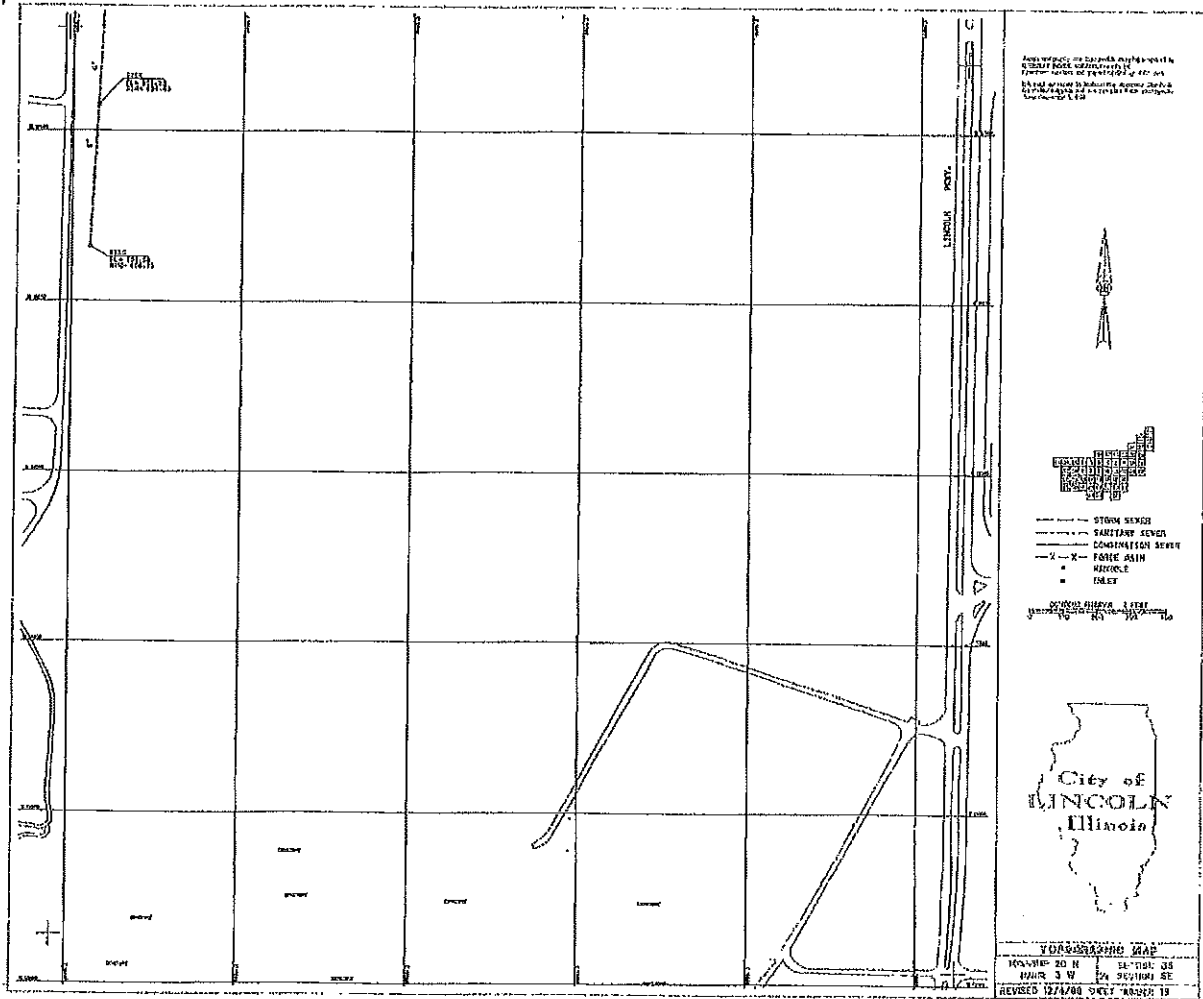
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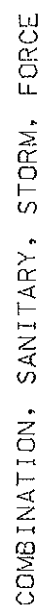
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COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE

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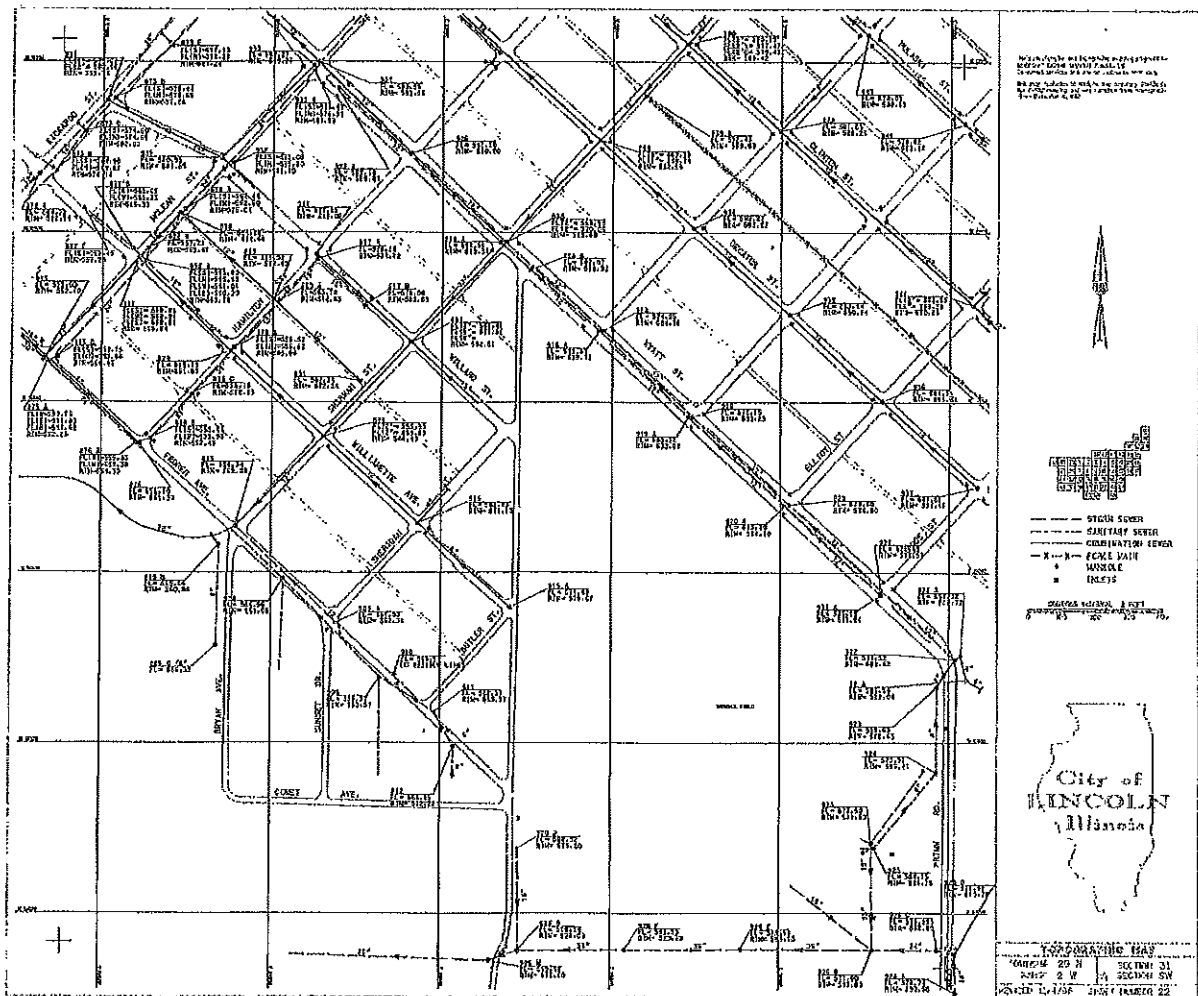
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COMBINATION JEWEL
FORCE NINE
MURDER
INLET

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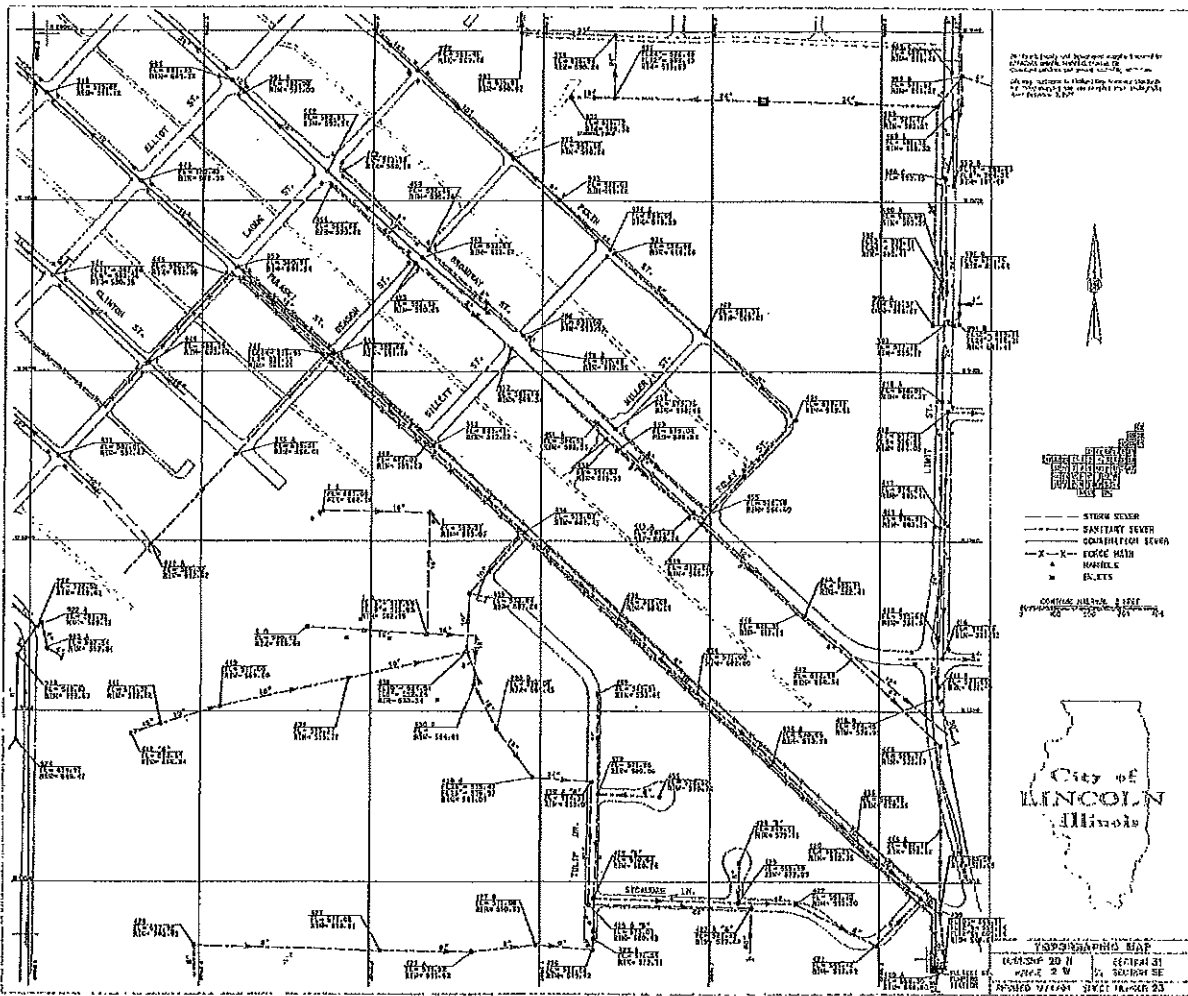


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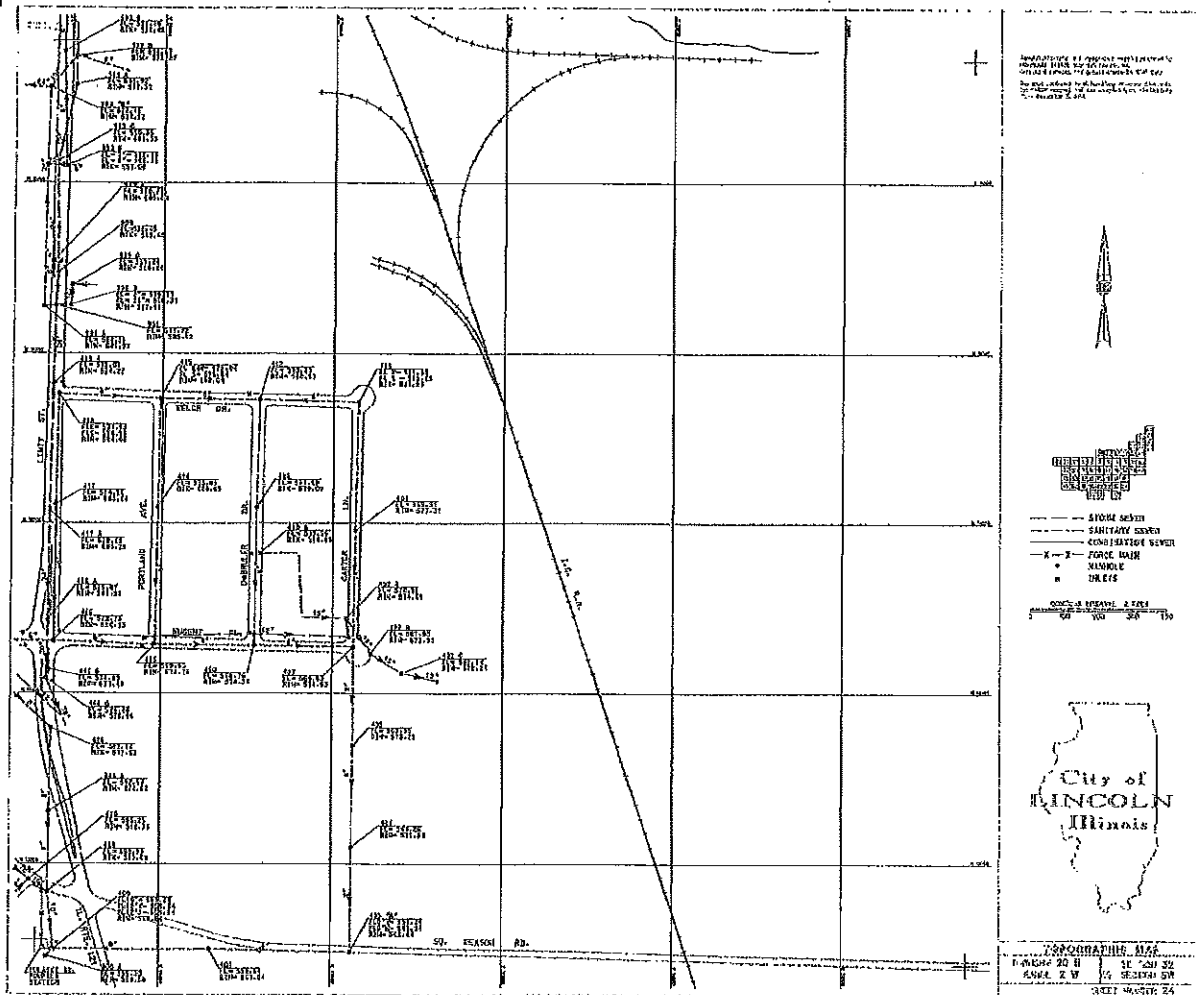
REVISED 20 N	SECTORS J6
REAR 3 W	SECTORS SW
REVISED 12/4/86	REAR 20



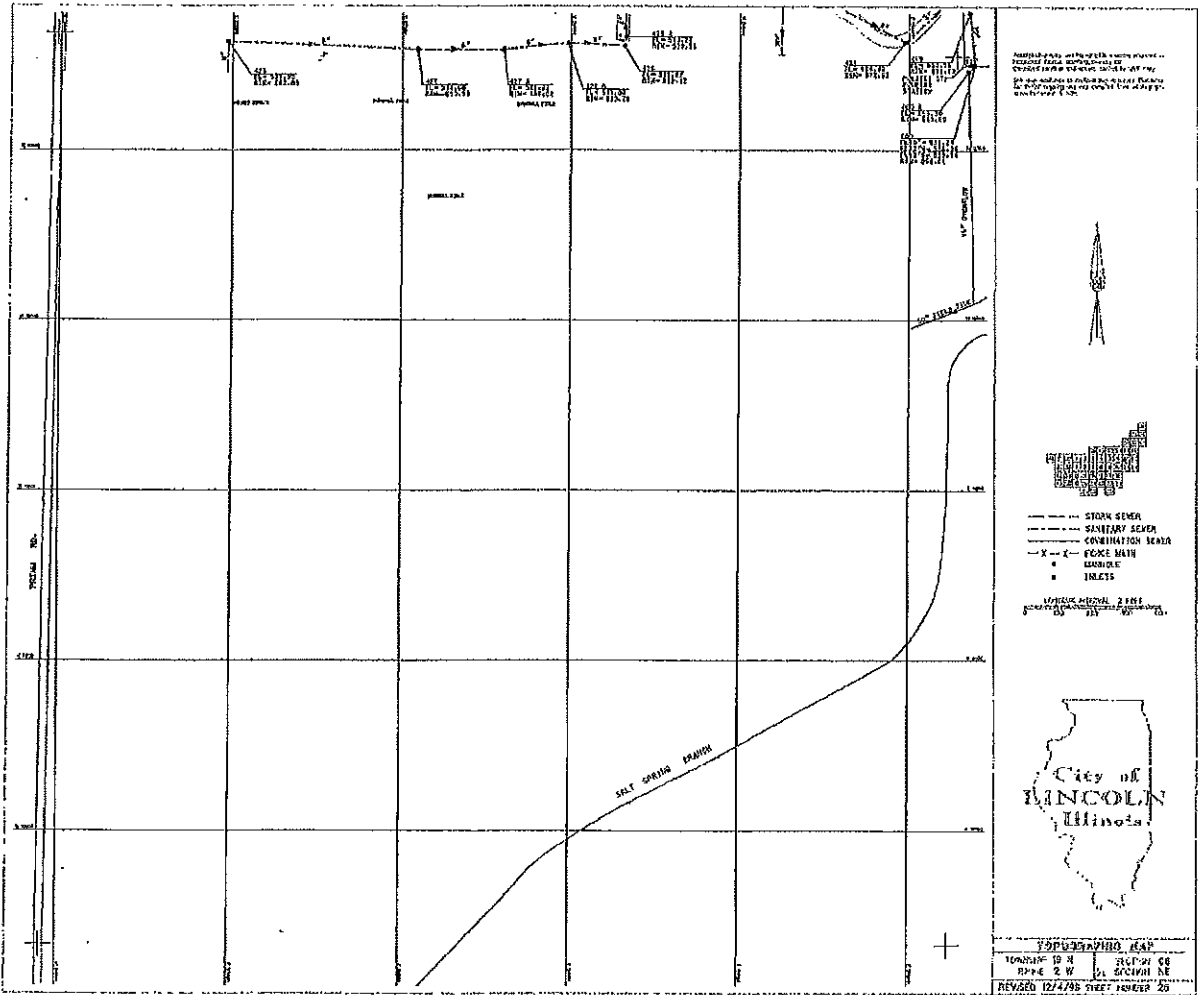
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



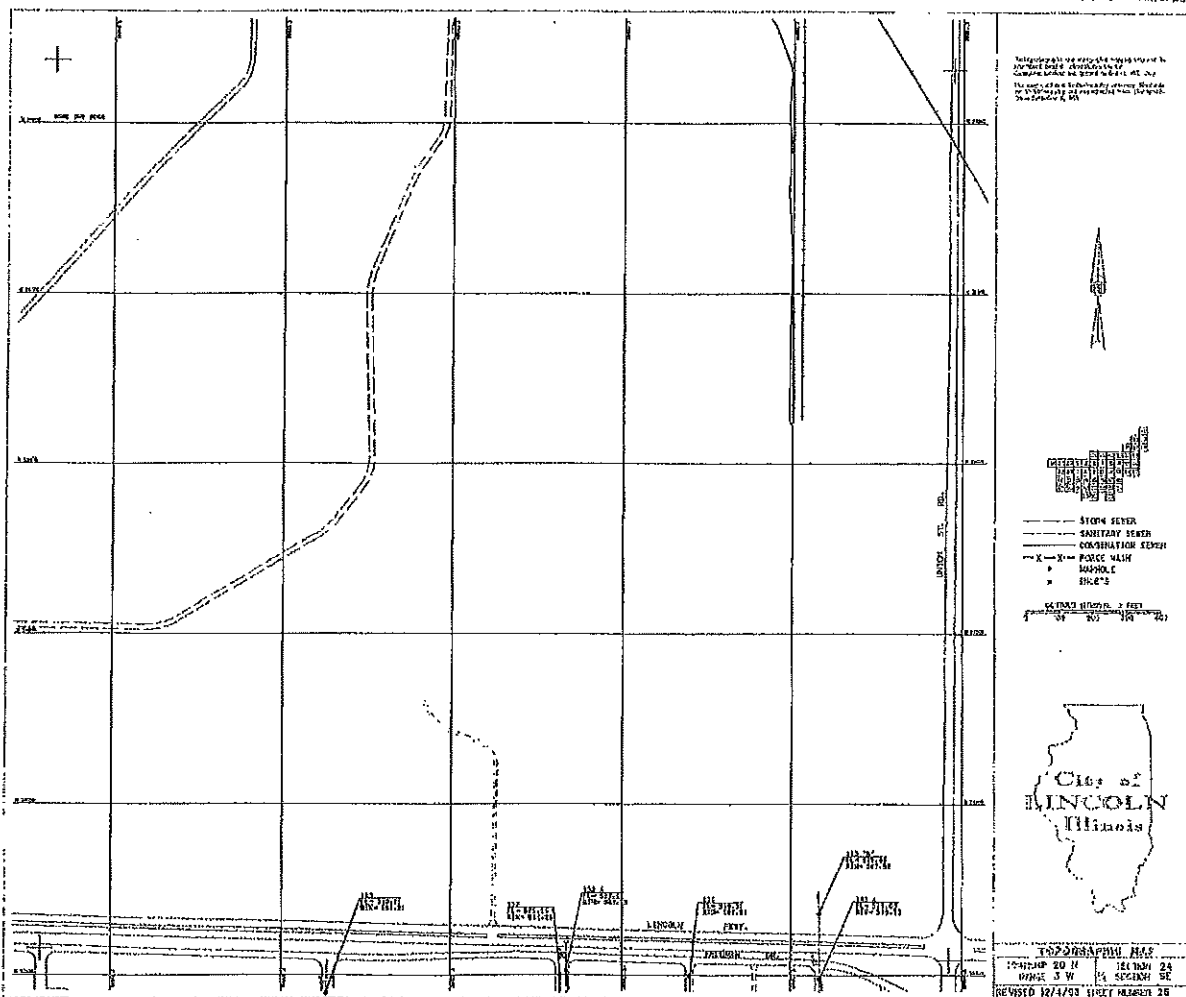
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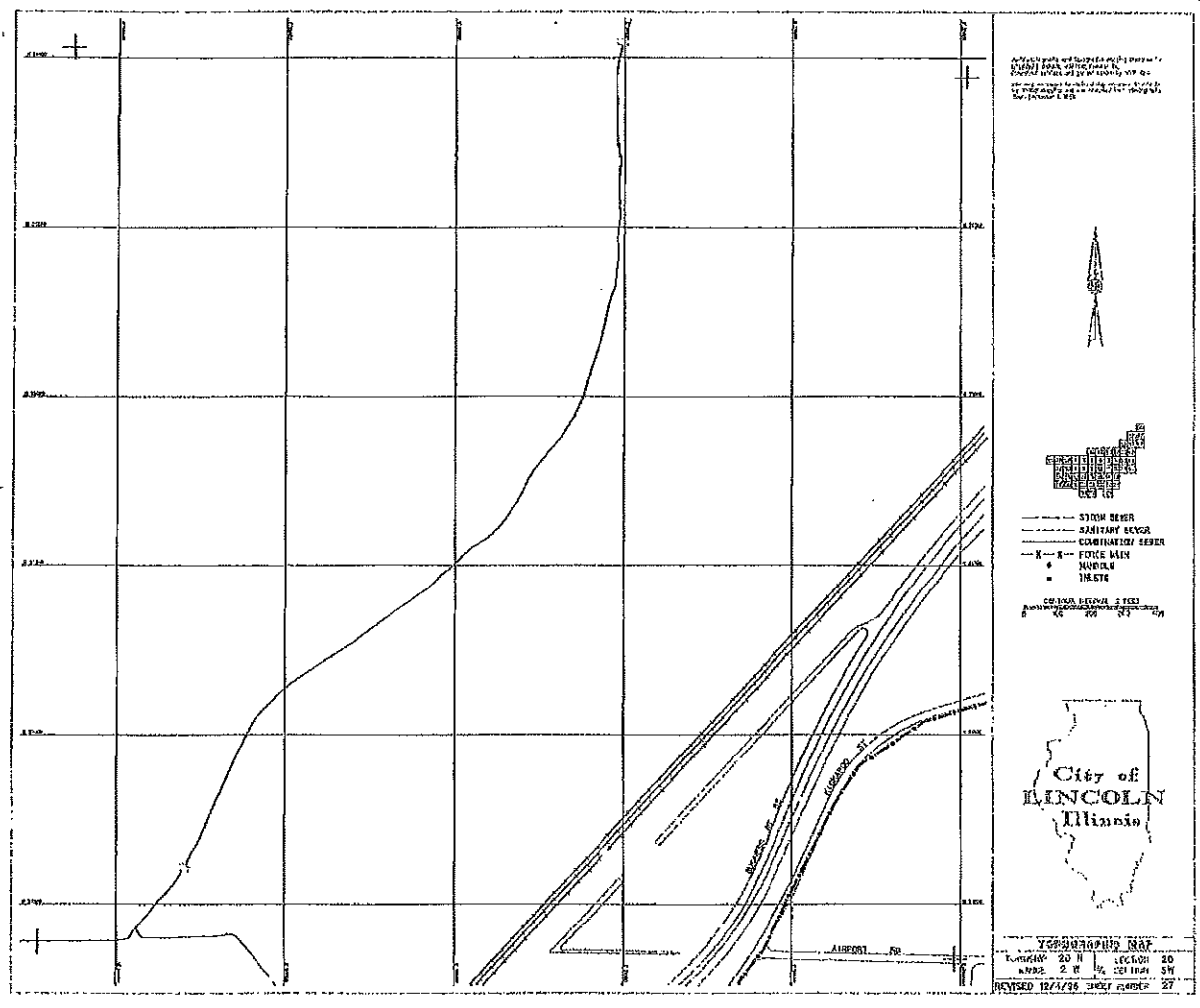
COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



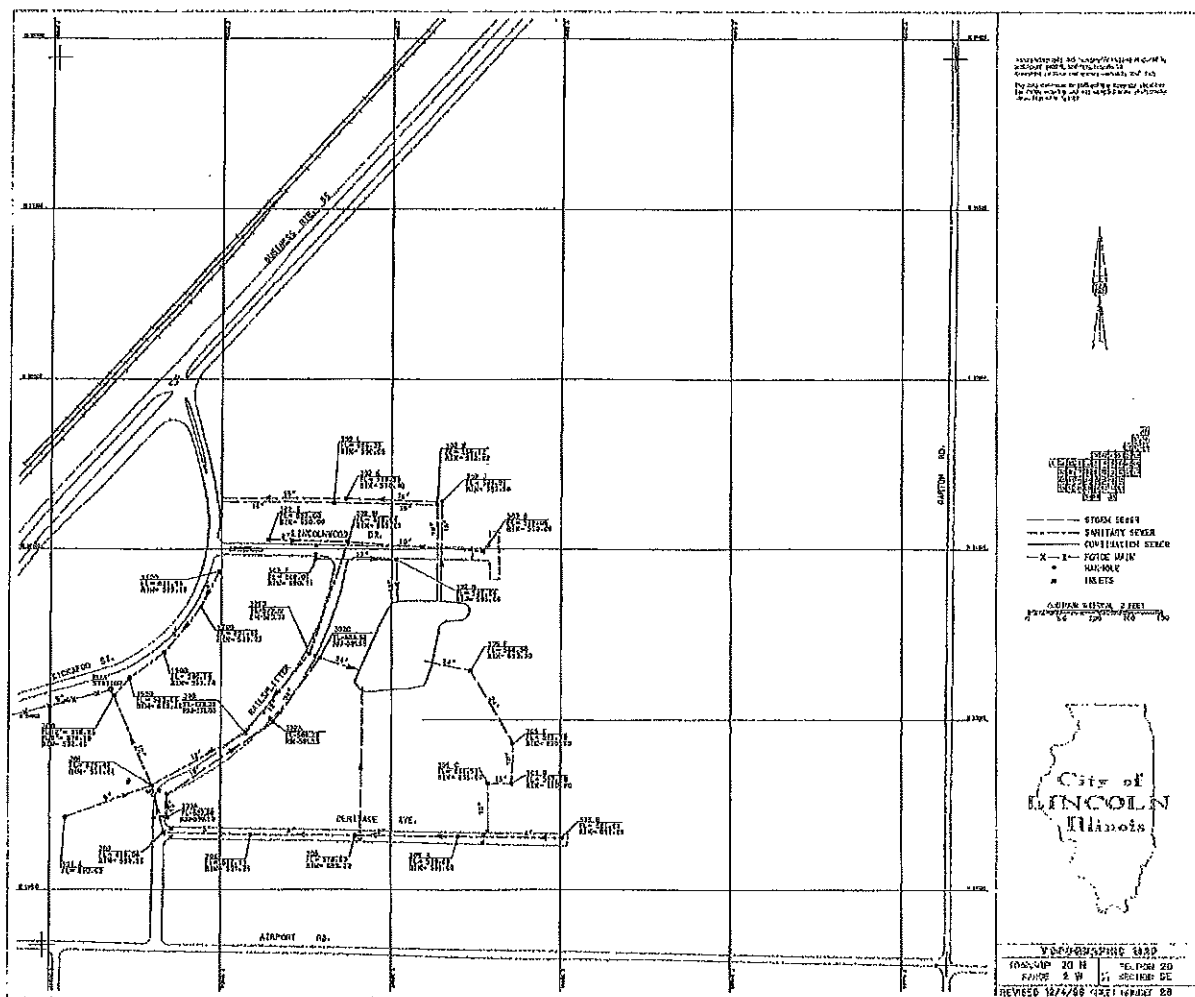
COMBINATION. SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



For 2013, estimates for published and accepted abstracts are 10,000 and 12,000, respectively. The number of abstracts accepted for publication is 12,000.



- — — STORM SEWER
 — — — SANITARY SEWER
 — — — COMBINATION SEWER
 — X — FLOOD MAIN
 • MANHOLE
 = INLETS

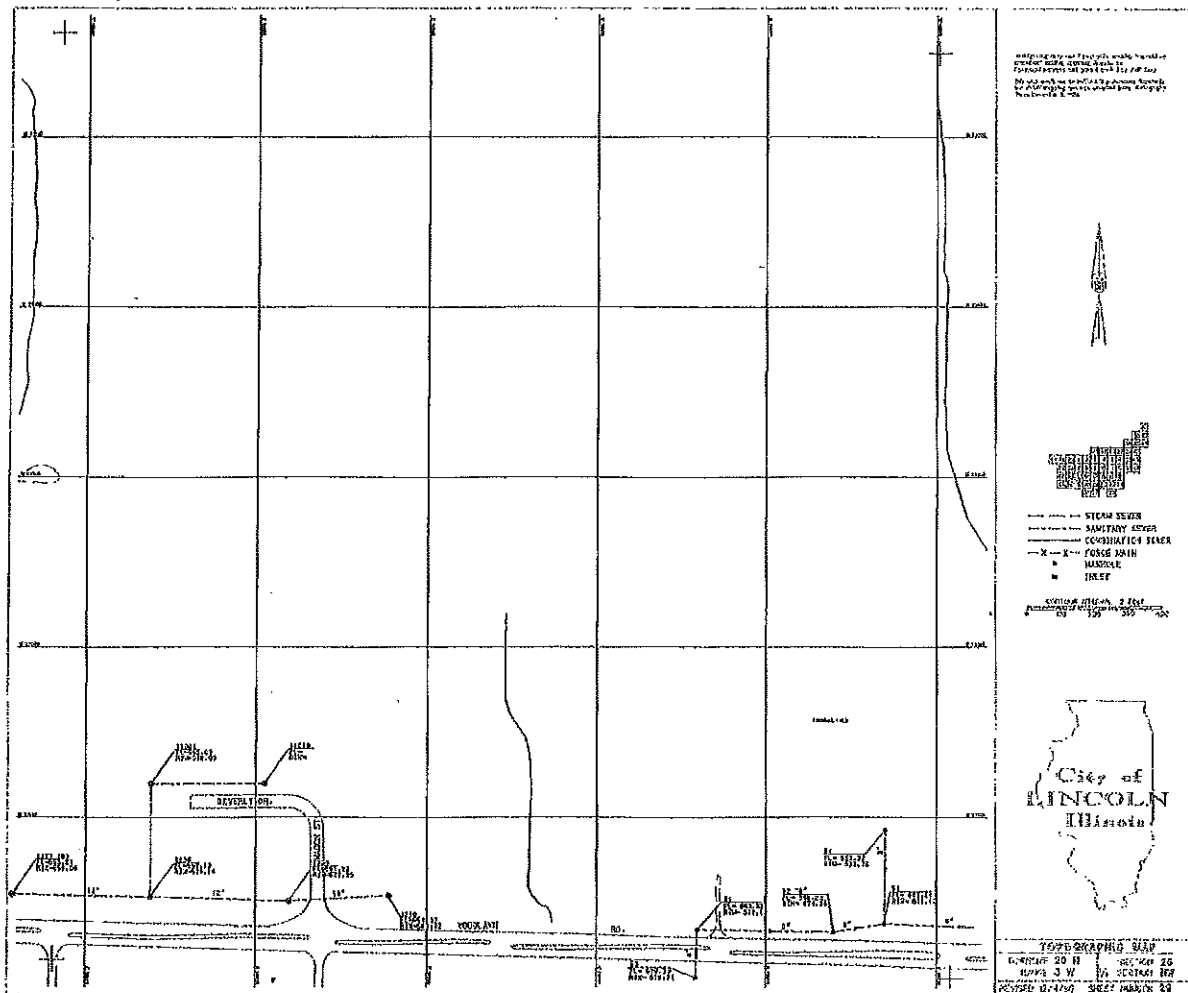
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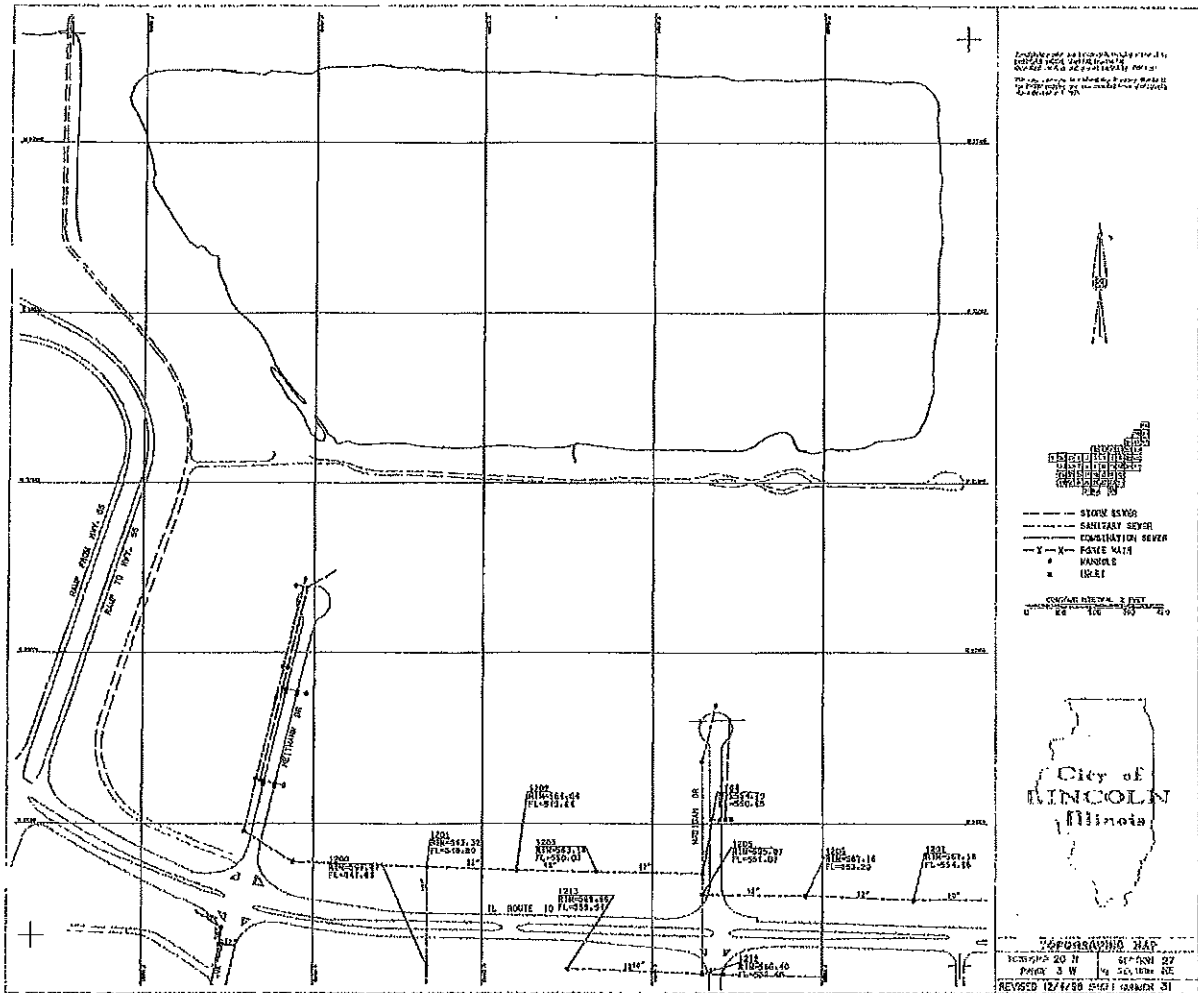
VOLUNTEERING

NAME: [REDACTED]	TEL: [REDACTED]
AGE: [REDACTED]	SEX: [REDACTED]
RESIDENCE: [REDACTED]	CITY: [REDACTED]

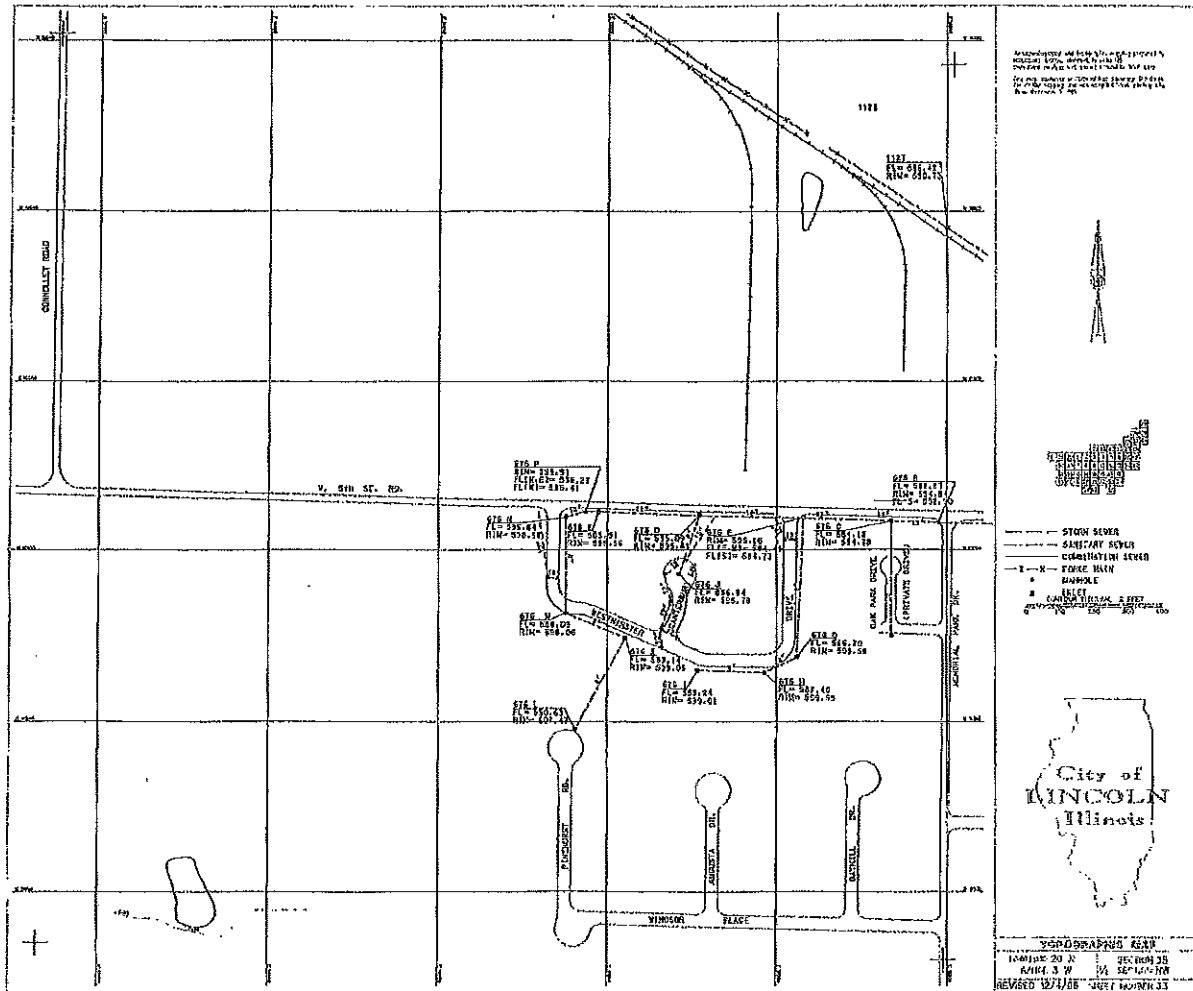
DEVELOP 1274/86 GATEWAY 9



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE



COMBINATION, SANITARY, STORM, FORCE